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The Chronicle.

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FUNDING THE DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury still invites subscriptions to his new 5 per cent. bonds, and proposes to keep the books open until 1st May, unless the first 200 millions should be subscribed before that time. In reply to inquiries whether any awards will be made if the aggregate subscriptions do not reach 200 millions, the semi-official reply is that if no bonds but five per cents are subscribed for, 200 millions will be the maximum amount awarded, and that the remaining 300 millions of five per cents will not be offered to the public except in connection with the 4 and 4½ per cents of which 1,000 millions are authorized in the law of July 14, 1870. The object of this limitation is to secure a preference for the earlier subscribers, so that those who act promptly may be sure to obtain their five per cents, while all others will be equally sure to have the option of subscribing for mixed lots of 4, 4½ and 5 per cents. It is also announced that every subscriber will be held liable to take his bonds when they are ready for delivery. The question has arisen how those subscribers shall make their payments who exercise their option of paying in outstanding bonds at par, and when the interest on such old bonds as are thus tendered will cease. The reply is, that in those cases the interest stops on the 1st of May, when the quarterly interest on the new bonds begins. Hence

the first day of May is the time to which all interest will be adjusted. The new five per cents are payable at the option of the Government after ten years, and being a long bond they are certainly very desirable for banks or private investors. For a fortnight longer there will be reserved for foreign subscribers 100 millions, and the same amount for subscribers in this country. After the 21st inst. there will be no limitation.

In the absence of full reports from abroad it is, of course, impossible as yet to give any opinion as to the success of Mr. Boutwell's new loan in the English and Continental money markets. Here the old arguments are revived that too many agencies were appointed; and the statement is that if the negotiation of the new bonds had been entrusted to one or two leading financial firms in New York, they would have appointed their own sub-agents and the prospects of success would have been increased. These representations were made long since to Mr. Boutwell and were rejected by him for various reasons, and especially on the ground that the loans which have always been most successful in this country have been those which were offered the most freely to the masses of the people. Such, for example, were the early war loans negotiated by the Treasury in the early years of the war. To this it is replied that the loans in question were all negotiated by one firm in the way proposed, and that the only loan in which Mr. Boutwell's present method was tried of multiplex agencies was the ten-forty loan of March 3, 1864, which was a failure until the expedient of centralized agencies was adopted, when the loan was rapidly absorbed to about the same amount which is now offered of the new fives. Mr. Boutwell agreed, however, that the war being over, the credit of the Government is so well established that a long 5 per cent at par in gold ought to be regarded here and abroad as the best and cheapest bond in the market; that peace in Europe having returned a favorable crisis would occur in foreign money markets for placing a new loan; that the money market here is likely to be easy for some months to come, and can readily be relieved by the power of the Treasury if undue activity should temporarily occur. Hence, he thought, there was no longer any need for central agencies and was persuaded that the mode just adopted was the best, and had proved its superiority to all others in the great French loans of the Imperial Government, of which an account appears in another column of this paper. How far the anticipations of the Secretary will be borne out by the results will not probably be disclosed until the new bonds are ready for delivery, as many persons are reported to be delaying their subscriptions until that time. All that can be said at present is that on this side of the Atlantic the public show less disposition to take the new loan than its more sanguine friends had anticipated.

One reason for this has been supposed to arise from the large amount of first-class railroad bonds of undoubted credit which are offering in the market, and which bear a higher rate of interest than the new Government bonds. Hence those holders of five-twenties who wish to change their investments are under a strong temptation to sell their governments to replace them with the railroad bonds. Whether this movement has been in operation abroad as actively as at home we have as yet no means of knowing, nor can we foresee how much further it may extend.

Another obstacle to the new loan has been the uncertainty of the immediate future of our loan market. The return of peace in Europe will, it is expected, create an active outflow of the foreign capital which for six or seven weeks has been accumulating here quest of temporary employment. From France and Germany there is expected a large demand for funds to rehabilitate their prostrated industries. Till it can be seen what force these new influences will project upon the loan market here, the more cautious of our financial firms seem inclined to avoid making engagements which, like those invited by Mr. Boutwell, cannot be consummated till after an interval of about two months, when the financial situation may have developed material changes.

FRANCE AND HER CREDITORS.

The new French Government seems to promise considerable financial vitality. It is said that the first instalment of half a milliard of francs is ready in cash, and as the share of Alsace and the other ceded territory is allowed for another half milliard, there may perhaps be no more to pay for some months to come, if at least an extension of time be needful. The question as to how much the war has cost to France was probably answered by M. Thiers on Wednesday in the Assembly at Bordeaux. In answer to a question by M. Germaine, he said the expenses of the war outside of Paris exceeded 1,100 millions of francs, or 220 millions of dollars. Of course the war expenses must have been prodigious inside of Paris, and the waste of war in the occupied districts of the country will be found enormous. But the money outlay reported by M. Thiers will form an important element in any calculation as to the probable credit of the French Government and their ability to raise on fair terms the loans which are now of pressing necessity to them. France raised last year two war loans—one in August for the nominal capital of 750 millions of francs, which brought in about 245 millions of cash, and the other in October for a capital of 250 millions at 6 per cent. From these two loans not more was probably raised than 450 millions of francs or 90 millions of dollars. M. Thiers' reported war outlay of \$220,000,000 will therefore leave a debt of \$130,000,000 to be immediately provided for. By other pressing debts in Paris and elsewhere the floating obligations will no doubt be swelled to \$200,000,000. This sum has to be raised at once, and, with the half milliard instalment of Prussian indemnity, will make \$300,000,000. Should it be decided to obtain, if possible, the remaining 4½ milliards, so as to promptly get rid of the armies of occupation, and set free the industries of France from the wasteful presence of an invading host, the aggregate to be raised will be \$1,200,000,000 or about two thirds of the loans raised by us during the last year of the war. It has been suggested that our three-year seven-thirty notes which played so useful and prominent a part in our war finances offer a resource which, with some modification, might be with advantage adopted by the French to meet the former emergency. War, especially in France, always causes a good deal of coin to be hoarded. Before the lifetime of these temporary notes expires, France will bring out her

hoards, will resuscitate her industry, and can thus pay off the capitalists who hold them by means of her own peculiar method of raising loans for the Government. What this method is and how it applies itself to the hoarded savings of the frugal French may be seen from the loans of the Empire, which were as follows:

LOANS NEGOTIATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BY INSCRIPTION.

	Amount.	Rate of 3 per cent.	Offered	Number of subscribers.
1. March 14, 1854.....	\$50,000,000	65.25	93,663,080	93,224
2. January 3, 1855.....	100,000,000	65.25	439,671,234	180,480
3. July 18, 1855.....	150,000,000	65.25	730,544,423	316,976
4. May 7, 1859.....	100,000,000	60.50	501,927,839	690,230
5. January 12, 1864.....	60,000,000	66.30	969,400,000	542,061
6. August 2, 1868.....	90,000,000	69.25	3,030,378,042	781,292
7. August 21, 1870.....	150,000,000	66.60	150,000,000	....
*8. October 23, 1870.....	50,000,000	60 per cent.	50,000,000	....

* 6 per cents partly raised in England.

The success of these loans marked a new era for government finance in Europe. It astonished the great monetary potentates of the Old World almost as much as did the like success achieved by our own popular loans during the war with the South. Louis Napoleon's plan was, however, different from ours, and adapted itself precisely to the thrifty people whom he wished to bind by interest as well as patriotism to the already tottering throne. The first loan was in 1854, and a favorable moment of military enthusiasm was chosen for its issue. The sum asked was only fifty millions of dollars; but 100,000 subscribers came forward and offered twice as much. A few months later \$100,000,000 was asked for by Napoleon. When the books were opened the bureaux were crowded, and twice as many people subscribed, their offers aggregating four times as much as to the first loan. Again the method was tried for \$150,000,000, when \$730,000,000 was offered by 316,976 persons. Then other loans were negotiated with the same success, the last of which, on the 2d of August, 1868, was the most successful of all, being negotiated at a high price, and commanding subscriptions from three quarters of a million of people.

So great a revolution in financial strategy could not have been successful without a firm basis of principle on which to rest. Like our own early subscriptions to the seventies, these French loans were made accessible to the masses of the people. Frugal persons of small means were invited to record directly their own inscriptions in the *Grand Livre* of the government credit. Napoleon could not get the great princes of the money market to deal with him on such terms as he wished. He determined, therefore, to throw boldly aside the old methods of contracting with one or two millionaire firms and offered his loan to the millions of citizens who had never held government loans before, and to whom the new *rentes* were attractive, not only by their novelty, but from their lucrative returns. Three per cent was the nominal interest, but the price was such as to yield 5 per cent on the investment. The novel plan was also introduced of allowing payment by instalments extending over 15 or 18 months, ten per cent being payable on allotment, and 90 per cent in 15 monthly instalments. This arrangement was admirably adapted to attract the masses of the people and bind them to the cause of order and stable government. A subscription for ten francs of *rente* or two dollars a year interest was the smallest subscription taken. For this the first instalment was four dollars, and the whole subscription 40 dollars, a discount of 4 per cent being allowed if the whole of the instalments were paid at once. In our own war loans the minimum subscriptions were not fixed quite so low; as the smallest bonds we have ever issued were for fifty dollars. The effect in France has been to place the public funds in the hands of a large army of fundholders scattered all over the country, every one of whom is a foe to revolution and a firm supporter of the actual government, whatever it may chance to be. How

much beyond this Louis Napoleon may have gone in attaching to himself and to his dynasty the nation which gave him seven million votes last year remains to be seen. What is certain is that he has given the French for 18 years a government which in its protection for life and property, its fostering of commercial and industrial progress, and its general material results, is superior to any that ever established itself on the soil of France. The enormous expense at which this end was secured may be seen from the subjoined table of the public debt, taxation and expenditure:

FRENCH DEBT, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.				
	Public debt, millions.	Taxes, millions.	Expenditures, millions.	Deficit, millions.
1852.....	\$1,103,238	\$297,400	\$302,600	\$5,200
1853.....	1,115,500	304,800	309,600	4,800
1854.....	1,133,931	360,400	397,600	37,200
1855.....	1,216,575	458,600	479,800	21,200
1856.....	1,517,608	382,800	439,200	57,400
1857.....	1,606,398	359,800	378,400	18,600
1858.....	1,684,419	374,200	371,600	+3,600
1859.....	1,718,657	435,800	441,600	6,800
1860.....	1,866,802	392,400	416,800	24,400
1861.....	1,943,835	401,200	434,000	32,800
1862.....	1,984,974	435,400	442,400	7,000
1863.....	2,416,047	452,800	457,400	4,600
1864.....	2,704,026	361,800	390,900	29,600
1865.....	2,852,695	394,800	425,700	30,900
1870.....	3,052,695	413,700	410,900	+2,800

How large a part of the heavy expenditures and accumulating deficits have been due to the disbursements for interest on the debt is shown in the subjoined table:

INTEREST ON THE FRENCH NATIONAL DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF SINKING FUND.*			
	1866.	1869.	1870.
Funded 3 per cent Rentes.....	\$60,614,432	\$64,400,548	\$65,205,243
Funded 4 per cent Rentes.....	89,219	89,219	89,219
Funded 4½ per cent Rentes.....	7,550,727	7,890,619	7,490,505
Redeemable debt.....	6,521,867	6,993,766	6,593,766
Annuities, &c.....	16,174,715	18,114,895	18,713,726
War loan of 21st August, 1870.....			4,500,000
War loan of 25th October, 1870.....			3,000,000
Total.....	\$90,950,960	\$97,489,047	\$105,592,459

* In 1867 the practice ceased of appropriating to expenditure about \$30,000,000 a year as a sinking fund. This sum during several years was not so applied, and is omitted in the table.

The France of to-day is evidently richer, as well as more patient of taxation, than the France of Louis XIV., by whose splendor and extravagance the public debt was raised to \$600,000,000, and the burden was found so heavy that St. Simon despaired, and suggested bankruptcy as the only expedient to save the country from worse evils. The progress is not due so much to the growth of the population. France was then populous, and contained 20 millions. It is to the capital, the productive forces, and the machinery; the railroads, the telegraphs, and the labor-saving inventions that we must look for the most potent causes of the wealth and tax-paying capacity which France has developed during this century. Still the extravagance of successive governments has outstripped the resources of the nation; and if the established government of Louis XIV. was embarrassed by deficits in the Treasury; if his successor, Louis Philippe, lost his throne from similar ambitious extravagance; the new dynasty of Louis Napoleon must have been much more embarrassed, and might have come to an end long ago but for the fortunate discovery of those novel methods for raising popular loans which we have described above. Moreover, universal experience shows that an embarrassed, borrowing government is usually timid, corrupt, and seldom is well served. Hence one is not surprised to find that it is corruption and insubordination which paralyzed the military arm of France, dethroned her Emperor, laid waste her territory, prostrated her before the invading hosts of Germany, and bound upon her helpless shoulders a burden of debt which will oppress her children for ages to come.

Still this vast expenditure by Louis Napoleon during 18 years was not all spent in frivolous donations to the army and the legion of honor. The Crimean war, according to an eminent British authority, cost France 1,700 millions of dollars, the Italian war \$300,000,000, and the expeditions to China and Mexico \$200,000,000. Better still, France has been covered with a network of railroads, partly at the government expense. In 1851 there were in all France but

1,200 miles of railroad; now she has 9,515 miles. Moreover, the security and order which the country has enjoyed have developed its manufactures and trade. The annual value of the real estate in France has doubled within a few years. It is said to be at present greater than that of England, and is estimated at 650 to 750 millions of dollars. The population is almost stationary, but the wealth and resources of the country have received a rapid increase. This is shown by the growth of the urban population, in consequence of the aggregate of industrial operatives in the great centres of trade. The movement in the four largest cities was as follows:

	1850.	1861.	1866.
Paris.....	713,766	1,696,141	1,835,374
Lyons.....	115,841	318,803	323,954
Marseilles.....	101,217	260,916	300,131
Bordeaux.....	92,375	152,750	194,341

Before the war there were 9 millions of families in France, 1 million of which were in easy circumstances. Of the remaining 8 millions three millions are inhabitants of towns. In England, from the monstrous growth of the manufacturing system, the urban population has increased from one-fourth in 1870 to four-fifths at present. In France it is about two-fifths of the whole. In 1846 the rural French population was 78.58 per cent; and the urban 24.42 per cent. In 1861 the rural population was 71.14 per cent, and the urban 28.86 per cent. The ownership of land is very evenly distributed. There are 6 millions of houses in France, most of them freeholds with farms and vineyards belonging to their occupiers. As a further illustration of the diffusion of wealth among all classes it is worthy of note that the public debt of France was held January 1, 1867, by 1,095,683 persons, who averaged \$2,000 each. A marked contrast is offered by the centralization in few hands of the national debt of Great Britain. It amounts to 3,850 millions of dollars and was held in 1865 by only 126,331 persons, giving a share of more than \$30,000 to each holder. Five years previously the National Debt of Great Britain was held by 268,242 persons, of whom 94,560 received not over \$25 a year, 43,845 received from \$25 to \$50, 86,808 from \$50 to \$250; 22,516, \$250 to \$500, 12,787 from \$500 to \$1,000; 3,646, \$1,000 to \$1,500; 2,417, \$1,500 to \$2,200; 1,091, \$2,500 to \$5,000; 361 \$5,000 to \$10,000, and 210 holders received over \$10,000 each. Let us next turn from the fixed and mobilized capital to the growth of French commerce. The principal articles France imports from abroad for home consumption are cotton, silk, wool, wheat and coal, the value for three years being as follows:

—Value of Imports of Cotton, &c., for three years.—			
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Cotton.....	\$85,213,813	\$47,390,456	\$59,088,165
Silk.....	29,841,318	35,005,369	43,400,850
Wool.....	49,168,726	44,740,332	53,064,712
Coal.....	25,771,025	26,119,053	26,206,311
Wheat.....	3,307,996	35,506,599	56,478,960

A more striking indication of the development of the internal and external commerce of France is given in the rapid development of its foreign trade, and especially by the steady increase of its exports to Great Britain, which are officially reported as follows:

Exports to Great Britain from France.		Imports of British Home produce into France.	
1860.....	\$88,870,185	\$36,349,900	
1861.....	89,133,230	44,477,940	
1862.....	108,377,580	46,046,835	
1863.....	120,123,585	43,366,545	
1864.....	128,203,755	40,936,805	
1865.....	158,126,155	45,310,475	
1866.....	185,083,770	58,500,700	
1867.....	168,674,030	60,605,050	
1868.....	169,481,635	53,263,670	
1869.....	167,636,885	57,191,650	

The growth of the import and export trade of France is reported as follows:

	Total Imports.	Entered for home consumption.	Exports.	Exports of domestic produce and manufac.
Average, 1854 to 1858.....	\$462,360,000	\$332,450,000	\$479,180,000	\$244,600,000
1859 to 1863.....	569,330,000	425,300,000	617,640,000	454,300,000
" 1864 to 1868.....	762,760,000	571,740,000	797,740,000	592,360,000
Year 1866.....	769,090,000	558,700,000	856,900,000	636,120,000
Year 1867.....	806,160,000	605,300,000	786,800,000	565,120,000
Year 1868.....	840,000,000	660,740,000	744,040,000	557,980,000
Year 1869.....		634,840,000		619,460,000

In like manner the records of every department of French industry and trade might be opened in turn. Each would offer its own statistical argument to prove from the material progress of the past that France, when social disorganization gives place to good government, will probably be able to recuperate swiftly and to pay the unprecedented indemnity charges which the war has imposed upon her. It has been affirmed, however, and perhaps it can scarcely be denied that there is no other nation in Europe which could bear so heavy an addition to its fiscal burdens without imminent danger of national bankruptcy. The French will, we trust, go on as they have begun to carry out the wise counsels of M. Thiers in his inaugural to the National Assembly:

"Tranquillize; reorganize; revive credit; reanimate industry; behold the only policy possible or even conceivable at this moment. France, alas, is unfortunate; more so than at any other period of her history, but she remains one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth."

DEBT AND FINANCES OF ALABAMA.

The old debt of this State now outstanding, amounting to about \$4,000,000, was contracted in 1837-8 and 9, for the establishment of banks, which subsequently failed, and left the State liable. No less than seven States made default in the payment of their interest, between 1837 and 1847, upon bonds issued for banks or internal improvements, among which were Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Alabama though heavily involved—to the extent of \$14,000,000—paid promptly her interest, and a part of the principal annually, by heavy taxation, so that only about \$4,500,000 remained unpaid at the end of the war in 1865, as Alabama alone of the Southern States, continued to pay the interest on her debt during the war. The total amount of State debt at the close of last fiscal year, September 30th, 1870, was \$5,382,800, exclusive of the indebtedness to the educational fund of \$3,095,210, making a total of \$8,478,010, for which annual interest is to be provided. There was an increase of debt in the year of \$112,400.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The principal source of revenue is from taxation, which is applied to a considerable number of objects, among which the following are the most important:

	Assessed Value.	Tax.
Real Estate Bonds.....	\$80,152,316	\$574,153
Town Property.....	33,965,495	250,092
Stocks of Goods and Merchandise.....	9,626,486	67,517
Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs (over 6 months old).....	8,225,312	64,263
Special Poll Tax for Schools.....	(No.) 106,335	162,819

The total receipts from taxes were \$1,122,785, from licenses, \$120,100, and the total revenue from all sources, \$1,283,586; the total expenditures, including interest on the debt, were \$1,366,898, and the balance on hand, September 30, 1870, was \$44,325.

Auditor Reynolds says in his report that the change to the present *ad valorem* system of revenue from the former system, which was largely specific in its nature, has met the approbation of the people of the State, as it is felt to be more equal in its adjustment of the burthen to be borne by each citizen. This is especially appreciated by the poor, who, under specific taxation, felt the weight of the former tax levy, while they are much relieved by the exemption of \$500 worth of personal property. He recommends a State Board of Equalization as imperatively necessary to adjust assessed values fairly throughout the State, and upon the reduction of rate of taxation speaks as follows:

"It is well known that the present tax levy under the revenue laws now in force, is the first assessment in ten years that made provision for the payment of the current expenses and interest of the State debt. It is also known that no reduction of the public debt has been as yet secured; yet I am free to recommend a reduction in rate of taxation from 7 1/2 tenths to six tenths of one per cent, *provided*, the recommendations in this report are complied with in reference to a State board of equalization being created by statute, and the State relieved from the payment of fees and allowances in criminal cases, as urgently recommended to the General Assembly. Without these changes, I am clearly of the opinion that any attempt at reduction of rate of taxation will be followed by an increase of the public debt, or cause payments due from the State to be deferred, which is but another method of stating an increased liability or larger indebtedness.

"A comparison of receipts from taxation and licenses for the years 1860-61, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, with the necessary disbursements to pay pressing liabilities for the same years, will more clearly show what is here stated.

	Receipts from tax and license.	Disbursements in payment of legitimate claims ag't the State.
1860 and '61.....	\$1,788,982 43	\$2,233,781 97
1865.....	1,626,788 93	2,282,355 97
1866.....	62,967 80	606,494 39
1867.....	691,048 86	819,434 85
1868.....	734,760 56	1,066,800 24
1869.....	686,451 02	1,286,251 00
1870.....	1,242,261 25	1,396,398 85

DEBT.

The total debt of the State September 30, 1870, was \$5,382,800, exclusive of the educational fund. The liability on railroad bonds was as follows:

Name of Railroad.	Miles.	Amount.
Alabama & Chattanooga.....	240	\$3,840,000
Montgomery & Eufaula.....	40	640,000
Selma, Marion & Memphis.....	40	640,000
Selma & Gulf.....	30	480,000
South & North.....	90	1,980,000
Mobile & Montgomery.....	—	900,000
Total.....		\$5,480,000

* \$3,000,000 of the amount is in bonds of the State, the balance is in endorsed bonds.

In addition to the foregoing endorsements by the State for railroad enterprises, the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company has received \$300,000 as a loan by the act approved March 3, 1870.

The provisions of the general law, approved February 21, 1870 authorizing the endorsement of the State on railroad bonds under certain limitations, are substantially as follows: That the Governor shall endorse the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company incorporated previous to April 1, 1870, for \$16,000 per mile, on proof of the completion and equipment of twenty miles previous to November 1, 1871, from funds obtained without regard to the State endorsed bonds, and not to be repaid subsequently from the proceeds of those bonds. And a similar endorsement is to be given on every section of five miles afterward completed and equipped. These provisions do not apply to the N. O. Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, nor to roads less than thirty miles long, nor all of them to roads which completed the first twenty miles within sixty days from the passage of the act. The bonds are forbidden to be sold for less than 90. Companies are required to show how bonds are used. The State, by virtue of its endorsement, has a *first lien* on the bonds.

In case of default in the payment of interest, it is made the duty of the governor to take possession of the line in default; and in case the earnings of the same shall not be sufficient to pay the accruing interest, he is required to sell the road in behalf of the State. Thus the State assumes the entire responsibility, as *principal*, for their payment, and of the interest accruing on the same. In the meantime, to pay the interest accruing on any road in default, "the auditor of the State is authorized, and it is made his duty, upon his warrant, to draw from the treasury any sum of money necessary to pay the interest on any of the bonds indorsed by the State, whenever said interest is not provided for by the company; and to pay such interest when due, as provided for in this act; and in case the exigency requires, the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate temporary loans for such purpose, and pledge the credit of the State therefor, so that the interest on all the indorsed bonds of the State shall be promptly paid when due."

After five years the Company is to set apart 2 per cent. of the principal of the bonds annually as sinking fund. No road shall receive aid unless the first section is completed by November 1, 1871, and twenty miles annually thereafter.

The portion of the law given in italics above is of unusual interest at present on account of the default which was made in the payment of January interest on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds. This default was apparently unexpected by the State authorities, and some considerable delay was unfortunately made in the payment of interest by the State. This delay, however, seems to have been made for the purpose of inquiring fully into the facts relating to the negotiation of the bonds, and the Legislature adopted a resolution directing the payment of interest on bonds in the hands of bona fide holders. It would have been better for the credit of the State had the interest been paid immediately upon the default made by the company, though it is not apparent that the delay was any indication of an intention to deny the obligation on the part of this State, whose good faith in the payment of its last obligations has established for it so high a reputation for financial integrity.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF ALABAMA, SEPT. 30, 1870.

Description.	Date of Issue.	Amount now Outstanding.	Rate p. c.	Principal when Due.
Old State bonds.....	1852	\$168,000	5(a)	May 1, 1872
" extended.....	1866	1,941,000	5(a)	May 1, 1882
" ".....	1866	473,800	5(a)	May 1, 1886
Sterling bonds of 1850.....	1850	688,000	6(b)	June 1, 1870
Sterling bonds extended.....	1866	64,800	5(c)	1886
" ".....	1866	82,500	6(c)	1886
" ".....	1867	648,000	5(c)	1886
New bonds.....	1866	829,700	8(d)	1886
" ".....	1868	487,000	8(d)	1888
RR. bond indorsements.....		8,490,000	8	.....
Loan to Montgomery & Eufaula RR.....		300,000	.....	.....

(a) Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, by Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., New York.

(b) Interest payable June 1 in London.

(c) Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, by Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., in New York.

(d) Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in London.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Previous to the war in 1860 there was no State whose credit stood much higher than that of South Carolina. Starting with the year 1794, and following her financial history closely till 1860, we find her legislators always anxious to avoid additions to her debt, and guarding with vigilance the credit of their State. The debt of 1794 consisted of the inconsiderable amount of \$38,836 60, interest payable quarterly at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and redeemable at pleasure.

From that time, extending through a period of forty-four years, there was no other appeal made to the State for aid. In 1838 the City of Charleston was visited by a sweeping conflagration which destroyed the finest portion of the city, and with a view of affording assistance to that afflicted community, the legislature created the Fire Loan Debt. This consisted of stock and bonds. The amount of that stock is now \$303,343.89, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; and of bonds, \$484,444 51, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds are principally held in London, and familiarly known as the Sterling Bonds. The assets of the bank of the State are held liable for them, and believed to be sufficient to meet the payments. The bonds and stocks of this issue are past due—1868 being the year of their redemption.

Then came an interval of sixteen years before the bonds in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad were issued. These bonds were

issued in 1854 to the amount of \$1,000,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent., redeemable in five equal successive annual installments of \$200,000 each, in and between the years 1874 and 1878 their amount now is \$970,000.

In 1853 commenced the series of issues of stock for the election of the State Capitol, viz:

	Date of Issue.	When Redeemable.	Amount outstanding.
State capital stock.....	1853-55	1871-80	\$499,000 00
" ".....	1856	1877	189,690 80
" ".....	1857	1888	127,441 37
" ".....	1858	1883-85	304,370 00
" ".....	1859	1887-89	215,476 24
" ".....	1861	1882-86	130,315 00
" ".....	1863	1890	1,740 00

These different issues amounted in all to \$1,987,137 96 interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of 6 per cent. on January 1 and July 1. This amount, added to those above named, closes the antebellum debt of the State, including the issue of 1861 and 1863, which is recognized as a legitimate obligation, and sums up \$3,814,862 91. During the war there were issued for military defence and other purposes, stock and bonds bearing 7 per cent interest for \$2,241,840; this, with \$612,147 20 accumulated interest, gives a total of \$2,853,987 20. This portion of the debt has been ignored.

Next follows the debt contracted since the war, viz.:

	Date of Issue.	When Redeemable.	Amount outstanding.
State capital bonds.....	1868	1885	\$11,600 00
Funded consols.....	1868	1887-97	300,000 00
Funded debt.....	1866	.....	1,131,700 00
Conversion bonds.....	1869	1888	1,301,800 00
do stock.....	1869	.....	64,000 00
Funding bills, Bank State S. C.....	1868	1888	1,192,150 00
Special bonds.....	1868	1888	500,000 00

with 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This \$4,401,250 00, added to the ante-bellum debt of \$3,264,628 41 gives \$7,665,908 as the total positive liabilities of the State. The total amount of bonds converted during the year into the conversion bonds, authorized by the act of March, 1869, was \$918,704. During the year 1871 Fire Loan Stock to the amount of \$303,343 falls due, and as this has been judiciously decided as standing upon the same footing as the Fire Loan Bonds, the assets of the bank of the State will be liable for them if the decision is sustained by the Supreme Court.

All interest on the debt is paid in gold.

RAILROAD ENDORSEMENTS.

The contingent liability of the State by the endorsement of railroad bonds is stated as follows:

South Carolina Railroad Bonds, payable in 1868, secured by first mortgage.....	\$2,093,312
Northeastern Railroad Bonds, payable in 1869, secured by first mortgage.....	92,000
Charleston and Savannah Railroad Bonds, payable in 1877, secured by first mortgage.....	505,000
Savannah and Charleston Railroad Bonds, payable in 1889, secured by first mortgage.....	215,750
Laurens Railroad Bonds, payable in 1879, secured by first mortgage.....	75,000
Spartanburg and Union Railroad Bonds, payable in 1878-79, secured by first mortgage.....	350,000
Greenville and Columbia Railroad Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, payable in 1881, 1883, 1883 and 1888, by acts of 1861, 1866 and 1869, secured by first mortgage.....	1,426,545
Blue Ridge Railroad, by act of 1868.....	4,000,000
Total.....	\$8,787,608

Comptroller Neagle states that the bonds of the South Carolina Railroad, \$2,093,312, and those of the Northeastern Railroad of \$92,000, fell due respectively in 1868 and 1869, and that he has not been informed of their redemption, but supposes from the fact of no demand having been made upon the State that the companies have provided for their payment.

In regard to the action of the last legislature upon the subject of State debt the following despatch from Charleston contains in brief space, information of much interest:

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock last night. The new railroad schemes, involving an addition of four millions or more to the State debt, were finally defeated after a hard struggle. There has been no addition of any kind to the State debt during the session. It is estimated that the taxes for the current year will be ample to meet all the financial needs of the State Government, and the taxes for next year have been somewhat reduced. The ordinary appropriations have been largely cut down. The bill to fund all the existing liabilities of the State in a new sterling loan, and absolutely prohibiting any increase of the public debt until said loan is paid, unless such increase be authorized by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State, has become a law.

The bill here referred to contained provisions for a State loan not exceeding £1,200,000 of 6 per cent coupon bonds to run 20 years.

REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

For the year ending October 31, 1870, the receipts and expenses were as follows:

Balance on hand October 31, 1869.....	\$11,851
Gross receipts of the year.....	1,820,162
Total.....	\$1,832,013
Expenditures.....	1,830,840
Balance October 31, 1870.....	\$1,172

Of the above amount of expenses \$745,088 is classed as extraordinary, leaving \$1,085,831 as regular expenses, to which must be added \$279,118 of coupons paid in gold and \$84,362 for premium on gold, making the total of ordinary expenses for the year \$1,449,312. The only important items of receipts for the year are those from taxes, amounting to \$815,779, and from the financial agent of the State of New York, Mr. H. H. Kimpton, amounting to \$971,039. The Comptroller supposes that a tax levy of 1 per cent will be necessary to meet the expenses of the next year, and recommends that a law be passed to set aside hereafter one fourth of the annual revenue from taxes as a sinking fund to redeem the

debt as it falls due. The assets of the State November 1, 1869 was \$2,754,660, consisting of various railroad stocks; \$463,960 were sold during the year, and \$2,290,700 remained on hand November 1, 1870.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 2d of March, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Missouri— Columbia.....	The Broome County National Bank.....	The St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, approved.
Indiana— South Bend.....	The South Bend National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York and the Third National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Massachusetts— Gloucester.....	The Cape Ann National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Washington, approved in addition to the National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
Wisconsin— Appleton.....	The First National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Illinois— Galva.....	The First National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of Chicago, approved in addition to the National Currency Bank of New York.
Virginia— Fredericksburg.....	The National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Washington and National Park Bank of New York, approved in addition to the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore.
Ohio— Elyria.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Minnesota— Stillwater.....	The Lumberman's National Bank.....	The National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is the only national bank organized during the week:

Official No.

1,800—The First National Bank of Cheyenne, Territory of Utah. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Amasa R. Conners, President; Henry J. Rogers, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 7, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— FEB. 24.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.18½ @ 11.18½	Feb. 23.	short.	11.17
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.55 @ 25.60	"	"	25.10
Hamburg.....	"	12.10½ @ 12.10½	"	"	13.06½
Paris.....	"	25.80 @ 25.99	"	"	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.65 @ 12.70	"	3 mos.	—
Berlin.....	"	5.26½ @ 6.27½	Feb. 24.	"	123.70
Frankfurt.....	"	120½ @ 120½	"	short.	6.23
St. Petersburg.....	"	30½ @ 30.2-16	"	3 mos.	119
Cadiz.....	90 days.	44½ @ 44½	"	"	31½
Lisbon.....	3 months.	53 @ 53½	"	"	—
Milan.....	"	36.77½ @ 36.82½	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	—	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	—	"	"	—
New York.....	"	—	Feb. 23.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica.....	"	—	"	90 days.	—
Havana.....	"	—	Feb. 24.	"	16
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	—	Feb. 2.	"	23½
Bahia.....	"	—	Feb. 9.	"	23½ @ 23½
Valparaiso.....	"	—	Feb. 11.	"	23½ @ 23½
Pernambuco.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Feb. 1.	6 mos.	—
Singapore.....	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Hong Kong.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	Feb. 18.	"	1s. 10 13-16d.
Ceylon.....	"	1s. 10½ d.	"	"	—
Bombay.....	"	—	"	"	—
Madras.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Jan. 2.	30 days.	1s. 10½ d.
Calcutta.....	"	—	"	"	½ p. c. prem.
Sydney.....	"	—	"	"	—

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, February 25.

A profound sensation has been created by the formal announcement of the German terms of peace. What the actual indemnity is has not yet been ascertained, but it is understood that it is very heavy, and is not less than £320,000,000. One telegram gives it at £320,000,000. Alsace and German Lorraine, including Metz and also, it is said, Belfort, are to be ceded to Germany. Peace, or a continuance of the war, must now be determined in a few hours, and it is announced that Count Bismarck has intimated that no modification of the terms will be admitted. It is hoped that the National Assembly at Bordeaux will submit, for at such a moment, when the army is disorganized, and the country is in a state of collapse, it would be madness for the French to resume hostilities. M. Thiers has a thankless task to perform to-day—that of submitting the terms of peace to the French Assembly. How they will be received may be imagined, for intense irritation is certain to be produced, but a hope is entertained that M. Thiers will be able to convince the Assembly that the country needs peace, and that such a result can only be obtained by yielding at once to the German terms. The French will unquestionably breathe vengeance, but the time for revenge is not now. France must be reorganized, and in some respects, remodelled first.

There has been an increased demand for accommodation this

week, but the Bank authorities have refrained from advancing their rates of discount. In fact, in the place of our own money market advancing towards those of the continent, theirs are declining towards ours. Latterly, the banks of Berlin and Amsterdam have reduced their rates one half per cent, and excepting at Paris, where the official rates is nominally 6 per cent, money at the principal monetary centres is not above $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The prospect before us is so uncertain that it is doubtful if capital will find its way abroad as quickly as might be supposed. It is by no means necessary that a high rate of interest alone should be the attractive power. The ten per cent rate which was current in England for several months after the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., failed to draw capital to the London market. On the contrary it caused such distrust abroad that even an English bank note was difficult to negotiate in many places on the Continent. It was not until the rate had been reduced to eight and subsequently to six per cent that the foreigner became convinced of our solvency. Confidence, therefore, as well as a remunerative rate of interest must exist, and from all that we hear it must take considerable time before such a condition of affairs returns. Confidence grows, but slowly. When distrust once prevails it takes a long time to eradicate it, and it can scarcely be thought that France in such a matter will differ from other nations. Besides which, there are other countries willing to borrow of us who offer good rates of interest and in whom confidence is felt. With regard to France, however, all is uncertainty. Even admitting, as must unquestionably be admitted, that France is a country of fast resources, is admirably situated, has an enterprising, ingenious and thrifty people, still it is difficult to solve the question of the future after the experiences of the last eighty years. If France would be content in herself, and make it her interest to found institutions which shall stand the test of time, however, troublous it may be, her recovery would be rapid, for capital would be quickly subscribed to advance every useful and profitable work. But France has been unfortunate in her rulers, and it is hoped that the present crisis will bring men to the front who will govern on correct principles, and admit of the people having representatives in their Assembly who shall make it their chief aim to study the requirements of the country. The state of France, and the unsettled condition of Europe, keep trade in check, and although there is every indication of some improvement in the rate of interest, any great rise can scarcely take place until a considerable impression has been made in the supplies of idle money by the requirements of legitimate trade and genuine enterprise. The following are the present rates of money:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Bank minimum....	3	2	4 months' bank bills	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3 and 60 days' bills	2	2	4 and 6 trade bills	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
8 months bills	3	2			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	2	1
Discount houses at call.....	2	1
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2	1
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2	1

The changes on the continent have consisted of a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at Berlin, and of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at Hamburg. The following are the quotations at the leading cities, compared with those of last year:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
At Paris.....	2	2	Brussels.....	2	2
Vienna.....	5	5	Madrid.....	5	5
Berlin.....	4	4	Hamburg.....	3	3
Frankfurt.....	3	3	St. Petersburg.....	5	5
Amst'dm.....	4	4			
Turin.....	5	5			

Gold has been in increased demand for export to Germany, owing to the Paris indemnity, a considerable portion of which has been paid in bills on London. Nearly one million sterling has been purchased this week, of which £440,000 has been taken out of the Bank, the arrivals having been inadequate to the demand. Silver is quieter and prices are rather lower.

GOLD				
		s.	d.	9.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77	9	277 9%
do fine	do	77	9	277 —
do Refractable	do	77	11	278 —
Spanish Doubloons	per oz.	—	—	—
United States gold coin	do	76	3	278 —
SILVER.				
		s.	d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine	per oz. standard	5	0	—
do containing 5 grs. gold	per oz. standard	5	0	—
Fine Cake Silver	per oz. no price.	—	—	—
Mexican Dollars	per pc.	4	10	—
Quicksilver	£11 to £12 per bottle; discount	3 per cent.		

Annexed is a return showing the present position of the Bank of England, the bank rate of discount, the price of consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland

cotton, and of No. 40 mule yarn, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including	22,886,298	23,666,214	23,252,346	23,738,974	23,789,251
bank post bills.....	6,734,959	4,459,713	5,030,893	9,274,118	8,077,621
Public deposits.....	17,847,021	19,215,396	17,469,154	17,465,689	19,741,451
Other deposits.....	13,111,668	13,268,079	14,076,587	13,691,314	12,115,011
Government securities.....	18,045,519	16,305,515	16,305,587	18,203,217	20,361,146
Other securities.....	19,014,477	13,231,939	10,475,935	12,506,511	13,178,748
Reserve of notes and	19,390,513	21,349,789	18,271,215	19,889,996	21,861,193
coin.....	8 p. c.	2 p. c.	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	2 p. c.
Coin and bullion.....	91	93	93	92	92
Bank rate.....	59s. 11d.	72s. 11d.	61s. 3d.	40s. 8d.	52s. 11d.
Consols.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Price of wheat.....	18s. 7d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	18s. 7d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	18s. 7d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.

The French loan has been largely dealt in during the week, and has been as high as 92, or 7 premium. On the receipt of news yesterday from Versailles, announcing that difficulties had arisen in arranging the terms of peace, a fall of 1 per cent took place. The last price to-day is 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ @91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The German loan is 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ @101; do. second issue, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium. United States 5-20s are firm at a slight improvement. Atlantic and Great Western railway securities—both the certificates of debenture and the consolidated mortgage bonds—have been in demand, and have improved about 2 per cent. Other United States securities show very little change. Canada Government securities are rather weaker; but Canada railway shares remain firm. British railway shares have further advanced in price; the traffic receipts being much larger than in 1870. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed.ay.	Thur.ay.	Friday.	Sat.ay.
Consols.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20s, 1882.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20s, 1884.....	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91
U. S. 5-20s, 1885.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20s, 1887.....	89-89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 10-40s, 1904.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88
Atlantic & Gt. West.....	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30
Consolidated mort. bds.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Irish Shares (£100).....	109-110	109-110	109-110	109-110	109-110	109-110

Messrs. Rothschild & Co. have issued the prospectus of a new loan for Brazil. The amount is £3,000,000 in five per cent. bonds at 89 per £100 bonds, with interest commencing from the 1st of February last.

There has been a better demand for cotton during the week, and prices are rather higher. The following relates to the trade of Manchester.

This market has experienced no change of any moment since last Friday, and quotations are generally unaltered. On Tuesday the tone of the market was rather more lively, but as it arose only from a temporary briskness in the cotton market, and not from any increased demand for either goods or yarns, with a few exceptions, the better feeling quickly subsided when the Liverpool market relapsed into its previous flat condition on Wednesday afternoon. The demand for home-trade yarns was good in the beginning of the week, and gave at least the appearance of animation to that department of the market. Some spinners sold rather freely, and prices had a tendency to go against the buyer. Since Tuesday, however, there has been less going on in all sections. Still prices keep wonderfully steady, and their steadiness may be ascribed to the heavy orders which spinners had on hand some time since, and which have enabled them to bridge over any periods of quietness that have intervened since. All along a moderate demand has existed, and producers have had no difficulty in selling whenever they chose to concede a point. This is still the case, and to-day's market has resembled many of its predecessors, as buyers have been willing to do business at a small reduction in value, provided they could get deliveries in what to them appeared a reasonable interval of time. At the close of last week the large arrivals of cotton tempted spinners to buy more freely in Liverpool. This increased demand strengthened that market, and threatened to react upon this. The temporary improvement, however, was counteracted by reports of increased receipts at the American ports, and no improvement in prices was established here.

The protracted continuance of such large receipts at American ports is a fact which cannot be ignored, and has considerable effect upon buyers here, who see no probability of an advance in prices. The consequence is that whenever from some temporary caprice or reason the cotton market shows symptoms of excitement buyers here withdraw from the market, and decline to go on except at old prices. There seems to be a general impression on all sides that the present scale of prices is pretty safe, and that whatever fluctuations may occur they are not likely to be violent or of frequent occurrence. This confidence in prices leads producers to undertake large contracts, and some sales have occurred this week for delivery two months hence.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to February 23, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1870-1.	1869-70.
Imports.....	1,057,217	1,145,597
Exports.....	202,936	202,936
American.....	594,914	594,914
Brazilian.....	161,113	161,113
East Indian.....	158,757	158,757
Egyptian.....	3,708	3,708
Miscellaneous.....	4,119	4,119
Total.....	2,175,927	2,175,927

The wool trade is characterized by great steadiness, and a healthy demand exists. Scoured Cape wools continue in demand

for export, and have advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb. Other kinds are ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer than in November last. At the beginning of the present series of public sales the market had chiefly to depend on the English and German trade, France being but thinly represented, but with the growing certainty of a speedy re-establishment of peace the number of French buyers increased, and during the last eight or ten days we have had the usual attendance, and almost the usual competition from that country. About 60,000 bales are estimated to have been taken for export.

The wheat trade at the commencement of the week was dull, and prices declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter, but the market closes with a firm tone, and a portion of the above decline has been recovered. The weather is very fine, and is exactly suited to farming operations.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70:

		FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 18.			
		1870/71.		1869/70.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	cwt.	514,518	35,382	507,753	756
Barley.....	"	137,868	5,320	103,239	225
Oats.....	"	18,278	18,596	54,114	1,327
Peas.....	"	8	844	5,817	911
Beans.....	"	61,597	64	10,429	
Indian corn.....	"	176,485		139,114	1,540
Flour.....	"	108,604	255,670	20,869	651

The above figures show a material diminution in the imports and an important increase in the exports as compared with last season. It is, however, to be borne in mind that last season's importations were much above the average, and a comparison with former years will show that our present receipts quite justify the cautious policy now being adopted by the trade. Should peace, however, be restored, and confidence resumed in France the French will in all probability, become large buyers of cereal produce in the various markets of the world. The delays which now exist in France, both at the ports and on the railways are at present checking the French demand for wheat and other breadstuffs for the charges, when so many delays occur, and here especially when the vessels are lying in port or demurrage, accumulate so rapidly as to render transactions more than usually hazardous. From Sept. 1, 1869, to Feb. 20, 1869, the imports and exports of cereals were as follows:

		Imports.		Exports.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	cwt.	14,320,283	137,449	1,565,828	3,065
Barley.....	"	6,052,148	60,368	6,804,435	332
Oats.....	"	3,205,228	53,437	1,971,828	19,509
Peas.....	"	727,542	5,944		

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—This market closed quiet, American securities being generally steady.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
account.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" old, 1865.....	92	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" 1867.....	91	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
U. S. 10-40s.....	90½	89½	89½	89½	89	88½	88½
Illinois Central shares.....	109½	109½	109½	110	109½	110½	110½
Erie Railway shares.....	19	19½	19	18½	18½	18½	18½
Atlantic & G. W. (con's).....	30½	30	30	29½	30	30	30

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfort.....	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for Breadstuffs closed steady, Corn being firm at a slight advance, and Wheat having also shown some improvement.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	£ bbl	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mill. Red).....	£ cwt	10 9	10 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
" (Red Winter).....	"	11 4	11 8	11 7	11 2	11 7	11 7
" (California White).....	"	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 11	11 11
Corn (W. m'd).....	£ 480 lb n'w	35 6	36 3	36 6	35 0	35 9	35 9
Barley (Canadian).....	£ bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	£ 45 lb	3 2	3 4	3 4	3 2	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).....	£ 504 lb	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market closed dull, with no improvement in prices.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	£ 304 lb	117 6	117 6	117 6	117 6	117 6	116 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	£ bbl	96 6	93 6	93 6	92 6	92 6	92 6
Bacon.....	£ 112 lb	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	48 6	48 6
Lard (American).....	"	60 6	60 6	60 6	60 6	59 0	59 0
Cheese (fine).....	"	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market has been firmer, and an advance is noted in fine Rosin and Tallow.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	£ 112 lb	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 9	15 9
(fine pale).....	"	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 9	15 9
Petroleum (std white).....	£ 8 lb	1 5½	1 5½	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
" (spirits).....	"	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Tallow (American).....	£ 112 lb	42 9	45 0	44 3	44 3	44 3	44 3

London Produce and Oil Markets.—At the close prices were firm at a slight advance in Linsseed and Linseed Oil, other prices being steady.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd e'ke (obl).....	£ s. d.	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 13 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	"	61 0	62 6	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	"	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	36 10	35 100
Sperm oil.....	£ 84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0
Whale oil.....	£ 36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	£ ton	31 5 0	33 5 0	33 5 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The total imports amount to this week, against \$8,035,653 last week, and \$7,005,147 the previous week. The exports are \$4,469,192 this week, against \$4,658,414 last week, and \$4,281,530 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 24,669 bales, against 19,010 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 24, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 25:

		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....		\$2,037,327	\$3,395,505	\$1,992,573	\$3,405,999
General merchandise.....		3,073,771	4,043,748	2,082,826	4,629,654
Total for the week.....		\$5,111,098	\$7,439,253	\$4,075,399	\$8,035,653
Previously reported.....		28,325,923	29,157,109	31,205,019	40,216,851

Since Jan. 1..... \$33,437,021 \$36,596,362 \$35,290,418 \$48,252,504

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending February 28:

		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....		\$3,980,300	\$2,108,676	\$3,524,928	\$4,469,192
Previously reported.....		25,912,129	23,926,744	31,205,019	35,008,091

Since Jan. 1..... \$29,892,329 \$26,035,420 \$27,117,829 \$39,477,283

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 4, 1871:

		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
March 1—Str. Cuba, Liver- pool— Silver Bars.....	\$69,000				5,000
Gold Bars.....	24,000				900
Foreign Gold.....	4,500				
American Gold.....	71,000				26,800
Foreign Silver.....	10,000				3,900
March 1—Str. Wisconsin, Liverpool— Foreign silver.....	\$2,227,442				51,622
Foreign gold.....	4,518				156,920
March 4—Str. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall— Silver bars.....					61,900
British gold.....					21,479

Total for the week.....	\$2,738,062				
Previously reported.....	6,171,274				

Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	\$8,909,336				
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Same time in 1870.....	\$5,171,095				
1869.....	6,446,461				
1868.....	11,352,016				

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Feb. 27—Str. City of Meri- da, Vera Cruz— Silver.....	\$2,256,253				43
Gold.....	8,723				125
Feb. 27—Str. City of Balti- more, Halifax— Gold.....	3,800				1,000
March 1—Str. Rising Star, Aspinwall— Silver.....	6,670				150
Gold.....	250				
Gold dust.....	6,240				
March 2—Str. Tybee, San Domingo— Silver.....					4,427

Total for the week.....	\$2,287,781				
Previously reported.....	419,734				

Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$2,707,515				
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Same time in 1870.....	\$3,064,381				
1869.....	2,097,432				
1868.....	1,867				

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

		Week ending	For circulation	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treasury—	Coin.	Currency.	Coin cer- tificates.
Dec. 24.....		345,874,600	15,819,500	361,694,100					outst'd g.
Dec. 31.....		346,288,700	15,819,500	362,649,500					
Jan. 7.....		346,830,000	15,819,500	362,649,500	100,574,511	25,150,026	27,606,500		
Jan. 21.....		348,367,200	15,719,500	364,086,700	101,823,000	26,294,000	30,950,000		
Jan. 28.....		349,365,900	15,744,500	365,110,400	102,128,000	25,379,000	31,546,000		
Feb. 4.....		350,048,750	15,819,500	365,868,250	99,127,000	22,511,000	32,152,000		

Feb. 11.	350,623,700	15,819,500	366,443,200	99,448,000	22,945,400	31,545,000
Feb. 18.	351,253,000	15,919,500	367,172,500	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 25.	352,575,000	15,899,500	368,474,500	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 4.	353,075,000	15,961,500	369,036,500	100,883,000	16,352,000	29,770,000

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), in return for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned (weekly and aggregate) with the amount in circulation at date:

Week ending	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	Circulation.	Notes in ending
Dec. 24.	769,300	33,737,095	545,800	34,820,568	304,612,609	.....
Dec. 31.	249,520	33,686,615	241,870	35,662,438	304,956,849	.....
Jan. 7.	338,240	34,054,855	233,200	35,265,638	305,209,269	.....
Jan. 21.	391,920	34,985,115	406,100	36,194,638	306,288,567	.....
Jan. 28.	219,548	35,205,693	426,849	36,680,987	306,553,748	.....
Feb. 4.	763,828	35,749,943	934,624	37,129,262	317,35,953	.....
Feb. 11.	438,310	35,424,455	673,950	37,703,212	308,078,713	.....
Feb. 18.	432,990	35,662,728	332,785	38,235,997	308,585,728	.....
Feb. 25.	243,940	35,668,305	385,770	38,612,767	308,889,228	.....
Mar. 4.	670,370	37,535,583	508,050	39,130,812	309,876,048	.....

3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed, and legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.	Leg. Ten.
Dec. 24.	678,500	557,011	560,074	6,888,848
Dec. 31.	445,500	760,000	447,100	1,807,000
Jan. 7.	682,500	234,897	407,600	642,424
Jan. 21.	653,000	704,366	719,100	1,672,974
Jan. 28.	601,400	388,255	699,200	3,299,230
Feb. 4.	608,000	582,544	736,400	2,892,722
Feb. 11.	604,500	390,146	614,800	3,739,053
Feb. 18.	961,000	673,227	649,100	747,728
Feb. 25.	177,800	176,472	307,200	595,671
March 4.	583,600	856,452	715,600	5,132,910

—Attention is directed to the first Mortgage Bonds of the Connecticut Western Railroad, which are now offered by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, 27 Pine street. The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the railroad system of New England, westerly to Millerton, on the New York State Line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south, and with other roads to Fishkill and Poughkeepsie.

This is a home New England security.

The Bonds are guarded in the amount of issue by the State officers. The Company receive them from the Comptroller of the State, by whom they are registered, and who delivers them to the Company, only in the proportion of \$2,000 for \$3,000 cash, previously expended on the road.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the managers, among whom are Hon. William H. Barnum, ex-Gov. Holley, George M. Bartholomew, Esq., and James Goodwin, Esq., should be a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner. The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent and accrued interest.

—Tables of great value showing the comparative rates in gold and currency of United States Government Bonds between New York and London, Paris, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Brussels and Antwerp—and between London and the continental markets, have been compiled by Mr. Lewis G. Hausen, of 43 Exchange Place, (basement,) and may be obtained by addressing him through P. O. Box 4,373. The list of subscribers to Mr. Hausen's tables, which are published in a handsome volume, includes the names of nearly 100 of the principal banking houses of New York.

—Mr. H. G. Marquand, 120 Broadway, is now offering some of the first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain on its Arkansas Branch. The road is well known to our readers, and the price of 90 for seven per cent gold bonds is such as to invite their investigation of the details of this loan. The earnings of this road for 1870 and for the two past months of the year will be found in our table of railroad earnings, on a subsequent page.

—The statement of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago will be found to-day in our advertising columns. The cash capital of this Company is \$500,000; surplus, \$378,252; assets, \$878,252. The office of the Company in New York is at No. 1 Pine street. The agents here urge upon our business men, that by insuring in this Company they will have their names favorably presented to the stockholders in Chicago, who are among the leading and most substantial merchants of that city.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, }

[No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, March 10, 1871. }

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST, is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles, now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio River, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of RELIABLE AND CONTINUOUS navigation.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which affords them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of

the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic), are numerous and important.

1. A short route between the Atlantic coast and the Great West.
2. Low grades.
3. Light curves.

4. A Genial climate, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.

5. East and West termini at favorable points on tidewater and the Ohio River.

6. A very large through and local traffic awaiting its progress.

7. A comparatively light capital and debt, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, and will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, and to control an enormous South-western through trade.

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 and accrued interest.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road franchises and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least \$30,000,000.

A Sinking Fund of \$100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupon or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

\$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the City of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy Corporations in the country, and commend its Securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Important Circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 23, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference to the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amount of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are

amounts would be taken by Messrs. Rothschilds. The bonds have attractive features for investors, as they are free from all taxation, and the interest upon them is payable quarterly. The Assistant Secretary was in the city to-day in conference with some of the foreign bankers, and it is reported that some new arrangements are to be made in regard to the loan.

At the Treasury purchase of \$2,000,000 5-20s on Wednesday, the bids were \$4,504,550.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, March 4.	Monday, March 5.	Tuesday, March 6.	Wednesday, March 7.	Thursday, March 8.	Friday, March 9.	Saturday, March 10.
5-20's 1862 coup.	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
5-20's 1864 "	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
5-20's 1865 "	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
5-20's 1866 n "	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
5-20's 1867 "	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
5-20's 1868 "	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
10-40's "	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Current 6's	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has, on the whole, been less active than last week, but there has still been much excitement at times, with considerable irregularity in prices. On Saturday and the early days of this week the tone, with some exceptions, continued strong, although it was evident that large sales had been made to realize the advance; subsequently, under further large sales to realize and the operations of a "bear" clique, the market fell off and showed some weakness, which was most apparent on Wednesday, since which time there has been an improvement in tone, with firmness in prices, and at the close to-day the appearances seem decidedly in favor of another upward movement. Much interest has been shown in specialties: Union Pacific has been particularly weak, closing at 27 1/2, against 32 1/2 last week. Pittsburgh has advanced to 118 1/2, on rumors of a proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Road at 7 per cent on the stock at 150; Erie has been weak; Lake Shore is strengthened by the report that the earnings of January and February were \$250,000 more than in the same months last year. The N. Y. Central & Hudson River stock and scrip are strong, on the declaration to-day of a 4 per cent dividend, payable April 15. The low-priced miscellaneous stocks have been separately advanced, by parties interested in them; Quicksilver Mining stock has been strong since the election of the new board, which includes a number of very prominent bankers. At the Union Pacific Railroad election, Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania road, was elected President, and several other prominent railroad men were elected as directors, who had not previously been in the board.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, March 4.	Monday, March 5.	Tuesday, March 6.	Wednesday, March 7.	Thursday, March 8.	Friday, March 9.	Saturday, March 10.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R. scrip	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Harlem	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Erie	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Reading	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lake Shore	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Wabash	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Pittsburgh	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Northwestern	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Fort Wayne	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
St. Paul	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
do pref.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Ohio, Missis.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Central & N.J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chic. & Alton	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
do pref.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Panama	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Clev. & C. & I.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Col. & C. & I.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Del., Lack. & W.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Hann. & St. Jos.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
do pref.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Illinois Cent.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Mich. Central	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Morris & Essex	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
B. Hart & Erie	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Union Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
West. Un. Tel.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mariposa pref.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Quicksilver	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pacific Mail	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Adams Express	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Merch. Un.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
United States	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Wells, Fargo.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been more business done in the Southern State bonds this week, with a varying tone in the market. Virginias, Tennessees, North and South Carolinas have been the chief features; an important advance of about 6 per cent. was made upon the latter, on the strength of the passage of the bill authorizing the new sterling funding loan of £1,200,000 in six per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used in retiring the old debt. This law, as above stated, is regarded on the market as favorable to the bonds, though we understand that parties who are not inclined to take a hopeful view of the State's finances, allege that the actual result of the law will, in fact, be otherwise. North Carolinas have been heavy. In regard to the other States there have been no new developments to affect the prices of their securities.

Pacific Railroad bonds have been strong on Centrals, which sold up to 96, and in the Amsterdam market at 83 1/2. Union Pacifics have been depressed on large sales which have probably been connected in some way with the recent election and partial change of Directory. The President, in his annual report, attributes all the late depression in the securities of the company to the action of the Government in regard to the payment of interest; but, while public opinion is generally against the course pursued by the Government it is well known that the extreme fluctuations in Union Pacifics were the result of speculative operations. The following were the closing quotations: First Mort-

gage, 83@83 1/2; Incomes, 67 1/2@67 1/2; Land Grants, 73 1/2@73 1/2; Stock, 27 1/2@27 1/2.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, March 4.	Monday, March 5.	Tuesday, March 6.	Wednesday, March 7.	Thursday, March 8.	Friday, March 9.	Saturday, March 10.
5s Tenn. old	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
5s Tenn. new	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
5s N. Car. old	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
5s N. Car. new	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
5s Virg. old	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
5s C. & D. J.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
5s Missouri	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un. Pac. 1st	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U. P. 1st Gt.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. P. Income	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Cent. Pac. Gold	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—Gold was dull and heavy until Tuesday and ruled at 110 1/2@111 1/2; on that day, however, there was a stronger tone in the market and higher prices, supported by a good trade demand for customs and the stiffening in foreign exchange. Some short interest was previously made on the expectation of large subscriptions to the new loan, and this has been one cause of firmness which was assisted also to-day by the lower quotations of our securities in London, and by the prospect of considerable coin shipments in the next few months, if exchange remains at the present high rates. Rates for carrying have ranged from 2 to 4 1/2 per cent., the former rate being made at the close to-day. At the treasury sale on Thursday, of \$2,000,000, the bids amounted to \$4,083,500. Custom house receipts for the week have been \$3,603,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the week past:

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold. Balances.	Currency. Balances.
Saturday, Mar. 4	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	\$37,224,000	\$2,438,688	\$2,757,171
Monday, " 5	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	22,948,000	1,560,418	1,518,188
Tuesday, " 6	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	15,639,000	892,506	989,719
Wednesday, " 7	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	21,432,000	1,221,680	1,379,726
Thursday, " 8	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	43,058,000	1,062,495	1,181,949
Friday, " 9	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	39,286,000	1,270,840	1,435,516
Current week	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	179,887,000	1,270,800	1,434,516
Previous week	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	177,175,000	856,889	952,461
Jan 1, 1871, to date	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	.....	.....	.....

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

	Quotations.	Total Clearings.	Gold. Balances.	Currency. Balances.
American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.			
Sovereigns	4 p. c. premium.			
Francs	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4			
German X thalers	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4			
Prussian X thalers	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4			
X guilders	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4			
Spanish doubloons	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4			
Patriot doubloons	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4			
American silver (old coinage)	1 1/2 p. c. premium.			
American silver (new)	96 1/2 @ 96 3/4			
Dimes and half dimes	94 1/2 @ 94 3/4			
Five francs	45 @ 45 1/2			
Francs	19 @ 19 1/2			
English silver	4 1/2 @ 4 5/8			
Prussian thalers	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2			
Specie thalers	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2			
Mexican dollars	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4			
Spanish dollars	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4			
South American dollars	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4			

Foreign Exchange.—The market has continued very firm, and since the sailing of Wednesday's steamer, has touched 100 1/2 as the outside quotation for best 60 days bankers' sterling. There is no particular activity in business, but there are very few bills offering, and the rates being close to specie shipping point, there is little object for bankers to draw bills, and ship specie to meet them. There seems to have been nothing of importance in the way of further negotiation of foreign loans, neither was the Bank of England rate advanced again on Thursday, so that the market has been left to be regulated by the usual trade demand. To day there was a slight concession in rates, and while 100 1/2 was the asking price, a commission of 1-16 to 1-8 was generally allowed.

There is no anticipation expressed of weakness in the market during the immediate future, and the lower prices of cotton at Liverpool, which have been a source of strength in the exchange market this week, can hardly be expected to improve soon, if our crop receipts continue to be proportionately as large as they have been of late.

The total exports of cotton this week from the United States amounts to 123,278 bales, worth about \$7,766,514, in gold, against 70,735 bales in the same week of 1870, producing then \$6,100,000, with gold at 112, and middling uplands at 22c.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers	109 1/2 @ 109 3/4	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4
Paris (bankers)	109 1/2 @ 109 3/4	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4
Antwerp	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Swiss	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Amsterdam	41 @ 41 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2
Hamburg	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4
Frankfort	41 @ 41 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2
Bremen	79 1/2 @ 79 3/4	79 1/2 @ 79 3/4
Prussian thalers	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House	Sub-Treasury			
	Receipts.	Receipts.		Payments.	
		Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Mar. 4.....	\$712,000	\$810,991 83	\$373,781 06	\$1,175,096 14	\$635,308 21
Monday, " 5.....	614,000	715,708 90	361,538 19	210,917 11	450,170 62
Tuesday, " 6.....	608,000	770,619 23	220,564 58	92,641 06	401,999 51
Wednesday, " 7.....	452,000	486,495 36	311,142 54	82,719 46	82,683 83
Thursday, " 8.....	648,000	697,000 00	183,116 16	89,491 81	2,258,397 07
Friday, " 9.....	578,000	755,481 84	2,372,175 80	2,108,278 34	234,393 78
Total	\$3,602,000	\$4,249,297 21	\$3,822,318 83	\$3,754,145 92	\$4,562,949 84
Balance, March 8.....		64,264,090 22	9,106,802 93		
		\$68,507,387 43	\$12,927,621 26		
Payment during week.....		3,754,143 92	4,962,949 84		
Balance, March 10.....		\$64,753,248 51	\$7,964,601 44		

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on March 4, 1871:

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION				
Loans	Specie	Legal	Deposits	Net
Capital	Discounts	Specie	Deposits	Tenders
Banks.				
New York.....	\$1,972,200	\$3,677,500	\$12,850,000	\$1,133,400
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,550,000	1,025,000	9,800
Mechanics' Exchange.....	2,000,000	6,211,000	746,000	507,800
Union.....	1,500,000	4,378,500	1,607,000	479,000
America.....	3,000,000	5,060,500	1,307,000	1,410
Phoenix.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
City.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Traders' Bank.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Fulton.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Chemical.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Mechanics' Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Butchers'.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Mechanics and Traders'.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Greenwich.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Leather Manuf. National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Seventh Ward National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
State of New York.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
American Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Commerce.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Broadway.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Ocean.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Pacific.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Republic.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Chatham.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
People's.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
North American.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Irving.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Metropolitan.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Citizens.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Market.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Continental.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Commonwealth.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Atlantic.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Importers and Traders.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Park.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Brooklyn.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
East River.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Manufacturers & Mer.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Fourth National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Central National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Second National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Ninth National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
First National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Third National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
New York N. Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Bowery National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
New York County.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
German American.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Roll & Head.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Stuyvesant.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Eleventh Ward.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Right National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
American National.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Germania.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Manufacturers & Builders.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Total.....	\$8,970,200	\$28,631,885	\$24,391,307	\$1,660,282

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:				
Loans.....	Inc. \$4,625,857	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$740,463	
Specie.....	Inc. 770,159	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. \$1,849	
Circulation.....	Dec. 60,163			

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:				
Date	Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits
Feb. 4.....	270,789,777	26,238,573	81,764,129	215,388,545
Feb. 11.....	271,271,345	25,650,714	81,790,164	214,060,875
Feb. 18.....	271,912,810	25,209,838	81,727,814	213,692,634
Feb. 25.....	272,055,999	25,162,048	81,720,445	213,599,116
March 4.....	282,681,583	24,382,207	81,663,282	225,019,574

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, March 6, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total net.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,235,000	\$92,000	\$1,213,000	\$5,840,000	\$1,000,000	\$13,800,000
North America.....	1,000,000	4,138,107	55,919	886,197	2,828,517	790,800	9,680,620
Farmers and Mech.....	2,000,000	4,914,357	99,462	1,122,811	3,422,437	744,840	10,263,807
Commercial.....	500,000	2,068,650	3,408	257,000	1,685,000	610,000	4,523,058
Mechanics'.....	2,000,000	2,814,000	1,308	401,000	1,824,000	475,000	5,036,308
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,394,000	3,000	585,000	1,881,000	457,000	5,260,000
Southwark.....	250,000	1,372,300	29,000	311,200	1,219,300	212,000	3,133,800
Kensington.....	250,000	1,105,685	4,810	279,000	898,065	22,573	2,410,133
Pearl.....	400,000	1,891,230	0	211,075	997,801	175,500	3,076,306
We estn.....	400,000	1,814,014	2,404	331,176	1,311,581	22,725	3,459,900
Manufacturers'.....	570,150	1,706,600	9,526	352,000	1,067,100	445,500	3,742,276
Bank of Commerce.....	1,000,000	4,841,000	82,000	1,048,000	2,691,000	218,200	9,400,200
Guard.....	200,000	1,475,927	11,302	423,011	1,056,702	173,000	3,030,842
Consolidation.....	300,000	1,180,142	10,500	231,028	797,617	120,000	2,339,329
City.....	1,000,000	1,327,734	5,842	417,143	832,292	353,000	3,535,909
Commonwealth.....	500,000	2,494,000	65,000	784,331	1,985,654	261,488	5,230,773
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	1,666,000	13,800	432,000	1,244,000	450,000	3,395,800
Uni n.....	300,000	1,360,000	12,000	581,000	1,431,000	221,000	3,395,000
First.....	1,000,000	3,494,000	74,000	1,036,000	2,670,000	770,000	7,074,000
Third.....	300,000	1,038,800	8,825	355,715	998,654	261,488	2,395,672
Fourth.....	200,000	703,930	.....	231,438	996,098	179,000	1,901,426
Sixth.....	150,000	529,000	.....	120,000	831,000	135,000	1,435,000
Seventh.....	250,000	899,000	51,000	182,000	620,000	219,935	1,461,935
Eighth.....	275,000	969,000	.....	182,000	620,000	219,935	1,461,935
Central.....	750,000	2,512,000	5,000	675,000	2,082,000	589,000	5,258,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,123,000	1,272	434,000	1,351,000	800,000	4,708,000
Security.....	181,000	307,000	.....	57,000	153,000	90,000	491,000
Total.....	\$15,986,150	\$53,441,210	\$714,399	\$13,054,369	\$39,975,267	\$10,942,966	\$119,464,811

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:				
Loans.....	Increase \$408,497	Deposits.....	Increase \$20,617	
Specie.....	Increase 24,345	Circulation.....	Increase 1,552	
Legal Tenders.....	Decrease 219,055			

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:				
Date	Loans	Specie	Legal Tenders	Deposits
Feb. 13.....	52,935,795	713,453	13,167,374	39,818,999
Feb. 20.....	52,743,810	680,977	13,375,992	39,657,820
Feb. 27.....	53,035,743	788,745	13,278,014	39,767,650
March 6.....	53,444,240	714,399	13,054,369	39,975,267

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday March 6, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,284,960	\$875	\$125,759	\$442,634	\$29,100
Atlas.....	250,000	2,632,920	10,000	171,058	544,912	791,361
Blackstone.....	1,000,000	3,474,623	11,004	298,666	1,479,684	780,690
Boylston.....	1,000,000	1,981,950	9,419	171,375	7,99,891	58,574
Bay State.....	500,000	1,413,048	15,000	297,238	761,221	414,791
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,522,441	6,500	108,338	764,684	764,684
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,939,185	50,000	298,352	1,677,098	561,283

Flint.....	1,000,000	2,577,293	114,780	129,896	915,419	795,570
Everett.....	200,000	646,535	3,113	51,459	497,407	92,361
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,682,223	77,119	277,667	1,327,467	567,381
Freeman's.....	400,000	1,515,416	15,943	112,616	620,046	341,642
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,634,734	42,000	232,667	1,468,491	835,241
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,344,204	4,002	119,142	610,155	211,978
Howard.....	1,000,000	1,948,102	28,599	122,571	575,879	440,335
M. R. K. & Co.....	800,000	1,451,307	7,517	96,306	413,420	549,512
Massachusetts.....	2,000,000	1,922,131	13,917	201,915	961,400	371,179
Maverick.....	400,000	913,362	10,025	65,731	329,891	289,997
Mechanics'.....	3,000,000	3,832,900	304,590	1,620,494	5,732,782	1,642,000
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	587,861	1,667	83,015	341,917	175,915
New England.....	1,000,000	2,672,213	23,805	415,119	747,379	782,219
North.....	1,000,000	2,315,703	29,418	388,500	607,946	375,286
Old Boston.....	900,000	1,923,230	118,780	253,932	912,806	395,286
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,055,783	42,610	101,151	628,266	290,740
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	3,466,383	19,935	181,017	861,963	805,345
State.....	2,000,000	3,814,994	156,780	271,360	975,338	977,577
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,315,806	16,490	275,001	591,440	668,927
Traders'.....	600,000	1,148,448	39,819	118,686	323,494	171,771
Tremont.....	1,000,000	2,219,151	250,077	39,891	803,402	641,900
Washington.....	750,000	1,806,461	66,472	72,891	701,945	589,770
First.....	1,000,000	4,057,766	30,221	416,725	1,170,876	735,239
Second (Granite).....	1,000,000	4,641,505	203,750	597,256	2,413,959	722,666
Third.....	300,000	1,213,129	69,116	105,415	1,015,478	172,987
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,425,331	2,821	1,699,082	1,899,126	244,882
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	1,863,999	28,872	322,082	511,918	93,000
Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	5,064,242	93,944	611,501	1,000,651	791,714
Bank of Republic.....	1,500,000	3,281,490	2,000	224,500	725,238	70,000
Bank of the City.....	2,000,000	4,015,315	2,000	229,619	498,763	453,662
Bank of the State.....	1,000,000	1,901,091	4,302	126,959	388,662	388,662
Bank of the People.....	1,000,000	3,914,438	127,712	262,460	1,483,410	798,576
Bank of the Commonwealth.....	1,500,000	3,345,580	17,314	211,576	913,157	76,167
Bank of the Republic.....	2,000,000	3,915,475	18,015	457,651	1,199,492	596,000
Bank of the People.....	1,000,000	576,615	13,815	48,475	410,224	103,111
Bank of the Commonwealth.....	200,000	756,615	13,815	48,475	410,224	103,111
Bank of the Commonwealth.....	1,000,000	2,220,710	129,068	214,000	841,822	338,280
Bank of the Commonwealth.....	1,500,000	3,090,543	55,624	310,954	1,919,912	487,993
Bank of the Commonwealth.....	200,000	512,050	12,352	56,818	221,197	15,723

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.				RAILROAD BONDS.				Boston.			
American Gold Coin. 111				Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st Mort.				Cin., San. & Clew, 1st M. 7. 77.			
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.				Galena & Chicago Extended				Eastern Mass. conv. 6, 1874. 77.			
(Not previously quoted.)				Chic. R. Island & Pacific.				Hartford & Erie, 1st M. (old) 7.			
6s, 1881, reg. 115 1/2				Morris & Essex, 1st Mort.				do do 1st M. (new) 7. 28 1/2			
6s, 5-20s, (1882) reg. 115 1/2				Cleveland & Tol. Sinking Fund				Old Col. & Newport Bds. 6. 76.			
6s, 5-20s, (1884) reg. 115 1/2				New Jersey Central, 1st Mort.				do do Bonds, 7, 1871.			
6s, 5-20s, (1885) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Rutland, new, 7.			
6s, 5-20s, (1887) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Vermont Cen. 1st M. cons. 7. 76.			
6s, 5-20s, (1888) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Vermont & New, 1st M. 6. 88.			
6s, 5-20s, (1889) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Vermont & Albany stock.			
6s, 5-20s, (1890) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Boston & Lowell stock.			
6s, 5-20s, (1891) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Boston & Providence.			
6s, 5-20s, (1892) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Cheshire preferred.			
6s, 5-20s, (1893) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Cin. Sandusky & Clew. stock.			
6s, 5-20s, (1894) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Connecticut River.			
6s, 5-20s, (1895) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf.			
6s, 5-20s, (1896) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Eastern (Mass.)			
6s, 5-20s, (1897) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette			
6s, 5-20s, (1898) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Manchester & Lawrence.			
6s, 5-20s, (1899) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Nashua & Lowell.			
6s, 5-20s, (1900) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Northern New Hampshire.			
6s, 5-20s, (1901) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Ogdens & L. Champlain.			
6s, 5-20s, (1902) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do pref.			
6s, 5-20s, (1903) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Old Colony & Newport.			
6s, 5-20s, (1904) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Rutland, Mass. & Portsmouth.			
6s, 5-20s, (1905) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do preferred.			
6s, 5-20s, (1906) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Vermont & Canada.			
6s, 5-20s, (1907) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Vermont & Massachusetts.			
6s, 5-20s, (1908) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Philadelphia.			
6s, 5-20s, (1909) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Pennsylvania 6s, 1877.			
6s, 5-20s, (1910) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do Military Loan 6s, 1871.			
6s, 5-20s, (1911) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do Stock Loan 6s, 72-73.			
6s, 5-20s, (1912) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s, 77-78.			
6s, 5-20s, (1913) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Philadelphia 6s, old.			
6s, 5-20s, (1914) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s, new.			
6s, 5-20s, (1915) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				Pittsburg Compromise 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1916) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1917) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1918) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1919) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1920) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1921) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1922) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1923) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1924) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1925) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1926) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1927) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1928) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1929) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1930) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1931) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1932) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1933) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1934) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1935) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1936) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1937) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1938) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1939) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1940) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1941) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1942) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1943) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1944) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1945) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1946) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1947) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1948) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1949) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1950) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1951) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1952) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1953) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1954) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1955) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1956) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1957) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1958) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1959) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1960) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1961) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1962) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1963) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1964) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1965) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1966) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1967) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1968) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1969) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1970) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1971) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1972) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1973) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1974) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1975) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1976) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1977) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1978) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1979) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1980) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1981) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1982) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1983) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1984) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1985) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1986) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1987) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1988) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1989) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1990) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1991) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1992) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1993) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1994) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1995) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1996) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1997) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1998) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (1999) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2000) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2001) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2002) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2003) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2004) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2005) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2006) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2007) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2008) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2009) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2010) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2011) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2012) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2013) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2014) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2015) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2016) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2017) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2018) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2019) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2020) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2021) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2022) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2023) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2024) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2025) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2026) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2027) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2028) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2029) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2030) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2031) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2032) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2033) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2034) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2035) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2036) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2037) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2038) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2039) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2040) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2041) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2042) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2043) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2044) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2045) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2046) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2047) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2048) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2049) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2050) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2051) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2052) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2d Mort.				do do 6s.			
6s, 5-20s, (2053) reg. 115 1/2				do do 2							

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December. Q.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-P.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Twenty-fourth Annual Report.—To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you a very satisfactory report of the results of the business of the company for the past year. During that period the operations of the company have been very extensive, and have been attended with gratifying success.

The earnings of your main line and branches were:

From passengers	\$3,595,371
From emigrant passengers	162,671
From mails	146,743
From express matter	310,785
From general freights	12,793,160
From miscellaneous sources	522,974
	\$17,531,706

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	\$3,162,084
For motive power	3,240,606
For maintenance of cars	1,126,945
For maintenance of road	3,058,685
For general expenses	211,762
	11,260,085

Leaving net earnings for 1870 of.....

	\$6,271,621
The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:	
1870.....	\$17,531,706
1869.....	17,250,811

Increase.....**\$280,895**

Changes in the sources of revenue are shown below:

Increase in first class passengers	\$95,300
" emigrants	31,605
" mails	27,781
" express matter	8,131
" miscellaneous sources	257,572
	\$420,391

Decrease in freights.....**130,496**

Increase, as above stated.....**\$280,895**

The only item of income that shows a decrease is from freights, and this has occurred under an increased tonnage of 401,060 tons, and is mainly accounted for by the reduction of freight charges—without any legitimate object—during the past summer and autumn, by the New York lines, to a point much below the cost of transportation.

The gross revenues for 1870 are equal to \$48,971 25 per mile for the main line of railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1869 was 4,229,363, and in 1870, 4,352,769, an increase of 123,406, or nearly 3 per cent. The average distance traveled by each passenger was 34 65-100 miles, being 43-100 of a mile greater than in 1869.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 376,650 tons of fuel and other material transported for the company) was 5,804,051 embracing 2,550,389 tons of coal. It was last year, 5,402,991 tons.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 1 54-1000 cents, against 1 718-1000 cents last year, and 1 9-10 the year previous, and, per passenger, 2 49-1000 cents per mile, against 2 51-1000 cents last year, or an average decrease in freight charges of 9 8-10 per cent, and in passenger charges of 8-10 of one per cent per mile.

The actual cost of operating your railroad, including branch lines, in 1870, was 59 15-100 per cent of its receipts.

Earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie road in 1870 were:

From passengers	\$606,438
From freights	2,459,154
From express matter	33,111
From mails	25,000
From miscellaneous sources	20,339

Total (nearly \$11,000 per mile of road).....**\$3,144,044**

The operating expenses during the same period were:

For conducting transportation	\$712,179
For motive power	736,926
For maintenance of cars	260,710
For maintenance of way	867,912

Showing a balance to credit of P. & E. R. R.....**2,377,728**

The revenues of the lines operated by this company and the

amounts paid for their working expenses, interest and dividends, are as follows:

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches	\$17,531,706
From the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway	8,118,595
From the Erie & Pittsburgh Railway (10 months)	870,859
From the Philadelphia & Erie Railway	3,144,044

\$29,665,206

And the expenses of operating these lines were:

Pennsylvania Railroad	\$11,360,085
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, including rent, etc.	7,062,011
Erie & Pittsburgh Railway, including rent, etc. (10 months)	1,642,281
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad (including \$566,316 29 net earnings, paid to that company)	3,144,044

The loss upon advances to the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, to meet its floating debt, etc., and on the operations of the lease of the said company for 1870, amount under an agreement and settlement with the lessee, to.....**1,166,892**

\$23,965,317

Leaving the net profits of the year 1870 upon all the operations of the company.....**\$6,399,888**

From which deduct dividends declared in May and November (each 5 per cent.) with the taxes paid thereon.....**\$3,455,357**

Balance to debt of interest account and the amount allowed discount on sale of bonds.....**1,799,161**

Due for the lease of the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad.....**134,821**

Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principal due upon the purchase of her works between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.....**460,000**

\$5,849,350

Leaving a balance of credit to profit and loss of.....**\$550,548**

This balance is the result of the business of the year, without bringing forward a similar surplus in 1869 amounting to \$463,533, and after charging to expense account the additional cost of substituting iron bridges on the main line of the road and other expenses of construction account.

The operation of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway continue to show the favorable results confidently anticipated at the time the lease was made.

The earnings during the year 1870 were.....**\$8,118,595**

And the operating expenses.....**4,371,937**

Balance.....**\$3,746,608**

The annual rent, with interest on the bonds of the company, expenses of maintaining the organization, annual contribution to the sinking fund, etc., etc., amounted to.....**\$2,680,024**

Showing the surplus of the lease to be.....**1,066,583**

The earnings of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad from March 1 to December 31, 1870—10 months—(operated under the General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway), were.....**\$871,850**

And expenses for the same period were.....**383,425**

Balance.....**\$487,433**

The interest on the bonds of the company, expenses of maintaining organization, etc., etc., during this period, amounted to.....**\$258,875**

Showing a profit of.....**\$228,576**

Giving a profit on the leases of these two roads of.....**\$1,295,160**

It is not the intention of the directors that the mortgage indebtedness of the company shall be increased beyond the thirty-five millions of dollars already authorized, as they consider that the other assets of the company, after exhausting this issue, will be ample to meet any enlargement of their works that may be required to comply with the public demand for transportation facilities.

The value of the existing sinking fund, instituted for the payment of the existing second mortgage bonds, will not only be sufficient to cancel the bonds issued under it when due, but a balance will be left which, if judiciously administered, will also pay off at maturity not only the first mortgage bonds, but also those of the general mortgage; while the lien of the State upon the Philadelphia & Columbia Railway is being paid off by the annual reduction of its principal, in accordance with the act of Legislature, to an extent which will extinguish it before its maturity.

From this summary the shareholders will notice that the interest upon the mortgage debt of the company after 1871 may be provided from interest upon installments outside of your railroad, and that this debt may be all canceled at maturity by the existing sinking fund, leaving the net earnings of your railroad, which last year amounted to \$6,271,621 67 (after meeting the annual payment of \$460,000 to the State) for the stockholders.

To meet the demands upon the treasury during 1871, to complete the works in progress that are deemed essential to protect the existing interests of the company and pay the debentures, amounting to \$1,109,224 falling due in July, the Board proposes to give to each shareholder the privilege of subscribing for one share of stock for every six that may be standing in his name upon the books of the company on the 30th of April, at par. Under the terms of the general mortgage, there can be issued only one million one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars of these bonds in addition to those already sold, until the debentures due in July are canceled and further payments are made upon the State debt and prior mortgages upon its line, when an additional issue equal to such reduction and payments may be made. The net revenues of the company in 1870 were in excess of the amount required to meet dividends of 10 per cent upon the proposed increase of capital, and there is no reason to expect less favorable results in the future. To enable the company to provide for this distribution of stock, the directors accepted the provisions of the general act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved December 29, 1869, authorizing the increase of the capital of all railway companies 50 per cent.

In regard to the control of Western lines the President, after assigning reasons to show that it was necessary to the company's interests, remarks:

This control was effected by the lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and of the Little Miami Railroad, through the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which your company controls by the ownership of a large majority of its shares; and the direct lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and

Chicago, and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railways. Under the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway this company became possessed also of one-half the shares of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company (between Indianapolis and Terre Haute), which had a lease of the old line between Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had previously acquired a majority of the shares of the new line between Terre Haute and St. Louis via Vandalia, thus completing our connection with St. Louis.

Under the amended lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, this company felt morally bound to assume its obligations to the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company, of which it is now nearly the sole shareholder. This enterprise is at present unprofitable, but will ere long prove a productive work, and when extended into Cairo, the grading of which is in a great measure finished, it will soon become a line of national importance. The result of the operation of all these lines for 1870 shows a small profit, which, under judicious management must annually increase. The net profits for 1871, it is confidently expected, will be very satisfactory.

With a view to give greater simplicity and efficiency to the management of this large Western interest, and as far as practicable return to our former policy, a charter was obtained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania incorporating the "Pennsylvania Company" to which all the interest above mentioned of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be transferred on the 1st of March next, and \$8,000,000 of the preferred capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company received therefor, which amount covers fully all of our expenditures in this connection. The whole capital of the Pennsylvania Company will consist of \$8,000,000 of preferred, and not exceeding \$4,000,000 of common stock. All the profits of the corporation during 1871, after meeting the obligations of the lines leased, are to be used by the managers in perfecting and equipping the railroads transferred to it. After 1871 the preferred shares of this company will yield at least 6 per cent on their par value.

In addition to the interests of the company in the West to be transferred to the Pennsylvania Company, it still holds twenty-two thousand shares (a large majority) of the stock of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company—whose line is partly finished, and the remainder in progress, under the judicious supervision of its President, Judge Hunt, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. This interest was received with the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and promises to become a profitable investment; also, \$1,049,000 of the bonds of the Newport & Cincinnati Railroad Bridge, now being erected to connect the Little Miami Railway with the Kentucky system of railroads; four millions four hundred and forty-six thousand dollars of the general mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; one million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars of the second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Railway Company, and eight hundred and seven thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company—the line of which is built from Zanesville to Morrow, 132 miles, and is being extended from Zanesville (16 miles) to Dresden, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. The interest upon all these bonds (amounting to \$8,068,000) will be duly met from the revenues of these works.

This company also holds a majority of the shares of the stock of the Chartiers Railway Company.

The liabilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the West as guarantors arise wholly under the leases that it has made or guaranteed, and extend to four millions of dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company—as required by the terms of the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, besides its railway, holds lands pledged for the payment of these bonds, valued at eight millions of dollars, and they cannot, therefore, reasonably become a charge upon this company, even if the railway should prove unproductive—an expectation which is not justified by the revenues of that portion of the line already built; to the bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company, amounting to \$3,150,000 upon 114 miles of road, which will doubtless earn, after 1872, ample revenues to meet its interest and provide for the principal when due; to the interest upon \$36,734,052 of the bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and to \$15,821,000 of the bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company. These works, as a whole, now yield net revenues more than sufficient to meet the interest upon all of the obligations mentioned, while the operation of the sinking fund of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, the terms of which have been faithfully complied with, and the semi-annual amount due charged to running expenses, will pay off the whole of its mortgage indebtedness, amounting to \$13,560,000, before the bonds are due.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.

Union Pacific Railroad.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS AT BOSTON.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company, in Boston on the 8th inst. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. Oliver Ames, who at once submitted his annual report to the stockholders of the road:

The report shows that during the past year, on account of the great depression of business in California, the earnings of the road have not been as large as was anticipated; but, it is thought that with rigid economy in every department of business during the ensuing year, the net earnings will be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. The great danger anticipated from the snows of the Platte Valley and Laramie Plains has proved groundless, and the Union Pacific Railroad can be run with more certainty of being unobstructed by snows than the railroads of New England and New York.

Work upon the bridge at Omaha has proceeded rapidly, and a permanent and durable structure will be ready for use the ensuing Summer. The bridge is of 11 spans, of 250 feet each, 50 feet above high water, resting upon one stone abutment now completed; and 11 iron piers, all in place, and the larger part of them are already sunk from 60 to 72 feet in the sand, and resting in the bed-rock. An act has been obtained from Congress, authorizing a mortgage of the bridge. It is proposed now to raise \$2,500,000 of twenty years eight per cent mortgage bonds, to provide means for the completion of the bridge. The tolls on the bridge will be fixed at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and set apart enough to a sinking fund to redeem them at maturity.

The report closes by stating how greatly the construction of the road benefitted the Government, and how ungenerously the companies were treated by the course pursued by the Government in regard to the payment of their interest, to which course Mr. Ames attributes all the fluctuations in Union Pacific securities. While the majority of our readers will probably agree with the remarks so far as to disapprove the action of the Government, there are very few of them, we hope, who will attribute all the fluctuations in Pacific Railroad securities to that cause, as it would be the greatest injustice to charge upon Secretary Boutwell results which really arose from the operations of parties who were speculating upon an immense scale.

No financial report was submitted at the meeting of the stockholders, but the statement was made that the remaining assets of the Company had been sold for more than enough to liquidate the floating debt, and the April interest was provided for.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen, who each received 292,539 votes—the whole number cast—were declared elected:

Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania; Oliver Ames, John Duff, Eliza Atkins, Oakes Ames, Massachusetts; L. P. Morton, New York; R. E. Robbins, Massachusetts; James Brooks, New York; G. M. Dodge, Iowa; Sidney Dillon, New York; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut; John Edgar Thompson, Pennsylvania; Andrew Carnegie, New York; George M. Pullman, Illinois; F. Gordon Dexter, Massachusetts. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was elected to that office.

Mr. Scott was Assistant Secretary of War under both Cameron and Stanton.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific				Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern				Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific				Clev. Col. Cin. & I.			
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.		
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(m.)	(520 m.)	(500 m.)	(m.)	(520 m.)	(500 m.)	(m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)		
\$113,104	534,480	\$343,181	\$293,978	\$343,535	343,535	Jan....	\$892,092	\$706,094	351,767	\$401,275		351,767	\$401,275		\$201,500	270,148			
534,176		315,098	315,098	315,098	340,301	Feb....	830,286	753,782		319,441	449,654		319,441	449,654		226,887	366,789		
438,331		388,726	388,726	344,366		Mar....	1,142,165	928,959		645,789	500,393		645,789	500,393		244,161			
632,758		328,890	328,890	334,653		Apr....	1,112,190	929,077		388,385	443,300		388,385	443,300		246,046			
768,719		345,832	345,832	395,044		May....	1,288,414	1,177,897		449,932	507,900		449,932	507,900		260,169			
729,274		402,854	402,854	411,986		June....	1,251,950	1,154,529		523,841	529,512		523,841	529,512		274,021			
788,099		351,044	351,044	421,485		July....	1,157,056	1,080,946		455,606	462,400		455,606	462,400		249,355			
807,815		493,331	493,331	501,049		Aug....	1,037,973	1,246,213		632,652	556,100		632,652	556,100		319,013			
777,153		506,623	506,623	498,635		Sept....	1,305,672	1,275,171		736,064	597,600		736,064	597,600		317,887			
828,447		468,212	468,212	488,658		Oct....	1,371,780	1,371,780		824,135	638,122		824,135	638,122		339,230			
746,800		397,515	397,515	432,492		Nov....	1,410,145	1,037,963		479,236			479,236			319,573			
612,805		340,350	340,350	386,598		Dec....	845,708			393,468			393,468			284,156			
7,983,513		4,681,563	4,681,563	4,831,731		Year....	12,355,461			5,960,936			5,960,936			3,280,420			
Illino's Central				Marietta and Cincinnati				Michigan Central				Milwaukee & St. Paul				North Missouri			
1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.		
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(832 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)		
\$659,137	\$654,587	639,540	\$99,541	\$90,177	13,883	Jan....	\$384,119	\$337,992	413,755	\$454,130	\$396,171	396,700		\$213,101	188,385				
524,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	96,275	126,224	Feb....	330,636	329,127	442,665		330,233	382,833		196,207					
709,644	644,374		104,585	101,379		Mar....	386,527	380,430			420,774	377,000		239,161					
598,282	597,571		106,641	106,246		Apr....	411,814	412,030			460,287	443,133		269,400					
640,974	635,253		109,752	110,213		May....	403,646	406,283			630,844	430,700		228,000					
778,260	759,214		117,625	111,117		June....	366,623	363,187			678,800	755,737		198,720					
666,228	645,768		126,198	111,127		July....	329,950	326,891			588,542	636,434		196,730					
841,363	861,337		129,096	118,407		Aug....	353,569	373,880			625,363	661,036		229,060					
979,400	870,584		142,014	132,998		Sept....	473,546	467,990			734,514	808,318		264,690					
914,406	862,171		135,376	153,531		Oct....	490,772	511,477			1,039,511	908,313		234,962					
814,413	841,990		129,306	144,023		Nov....	448,419	453,873			801,163	791,014		266,836					
696,677	755,232		110,837	141,376		Dec....	374,542	423,735			496,550	529,758		255,726					
8,823,482	8,851,492		1,391,345	1,418,865		Year....	4,749,163	4,791,985			7,250,668	8,120,427		2,833,489					
Ohio & Mississippi				Pacific of Mo.				St. L. Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wab. & Western				Union Pacific			
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.		
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1098 m.)	(1098 m.)	(1098 m.)		
\$196,734	243,961	\$202,447	\$212,005	\$92,181	\$126,218	Jan....	\$132,622	\$152,392			\$264,192	\$257,663	365,174	\$528,529	479,572				
218,234	258,554		267,867	95,665	122,872	Feb....	127,817	158,788			240,394	263,645		500,139	368,769				
232,063				123,894		Mar....	175,950	173,216			342,704	295,398		539,230					
270,383				104,019		Apr....	151,368	172,347			311,892	318,698		680,970					
246,266				115,175		May....	157,397	155,081			312,529	340,899		802,580					
249,987				116,242		June....	154,123	150,719			348,890	348,032		746,450					
211,219				107,534		July....	144,164				310,800	322,756		643,458					
300,971				122,000		Aug....	186,888	167,305			450,246	466,431		664,050					
318,977				124,124		Sept....	202,238	175,453			470,720	506,042		728,525					
235,157				137,069		Oct....	204,552	163,284			422,368	451,293		719,628					
316,054				121,791		Nov....	183,521	158,900			323,378	425,687		671,379					
250				119,073		Dec....	165,529	137,794			424,383	386,254		482,838					
3,188,127				1,343,632		Year....	2,014,543				4,232,342	4,436,420		7,522,112					

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				Stock Out- stand- ing.		DIVIDEND.				
For full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the pre- ceding page.				Periods.	Last paid.	Periods.	Last paid.			
RAILROADS.				Date.	Rate.	Date.	Rate.			
Albany & Susquehanna.....	3,355,000	50	First div.	July, '71	.....	Old Colony & Newport, Jan. 21, 1871	4,969,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	8
Allegheny Valley, No. 251.....	2,241,250	50	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	Orange, Alexan. & Manassas.....	2,488,757	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Atlantic & Gulf.....	3,691,200	100	Mar. & Sep.	Sept., '70	.....	Orange and Syracuse, No. 252, 50	482,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Atlan. & St. Lawrence, No. 235, 100	2,494,000	100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....	Pacific (of Missouri), No. 256, 100	3,711,166	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Atlanta and West Point, No. 279, 100	1,232,200	100	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	.....	Pennsylvania, No. 244, 50	33,493,812	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Augusta and Savannah.....	733,700	100	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	.....	Philadelphia and Erie, No. 255, 50	6,004,200	Jan. & July.	Nov., '70	.....
Baltimore and Ohio, No. 260, 100	16,267,562	100	Quarterly	Jan., '71	.....	Philadelphia and Read, Feb. 11, 50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Washington Branch, No. 100	1,850,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Philadel. & Trenton, No. 255, 100	30,401,600	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Parkersburg Branch.....	7,239,533	100	May & Nov.	May, '70	.....	Phila. & Ger. & Norris, No. 255, 50	1,099,120	Jan. & July.	Aug., '70	.....
Berkshire, Jan. 21, 100	600,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Philadel. & Wilmington, No. 255, 100	1,597,250	Jan. & July.	Aug., '70	.....
Boston and Albany, Jan. 21, 100	19,150,800	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Pittsbg. & Connellyville, No. 255, 50	9,520,850	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Boston, Con. & Mount, No. 273, 100	800,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Pittsbg., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255, 50	1,738,926	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247, 100	25,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Pitts., do do pref. 50	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Boston and Lowell, Jan. 21, 100	2,215,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Portland & Kennebec, No. 253, 100	19,714,285	Quarterly	Jan., '71	.....
Boston and Maine, Jan. 21, 100	4,559,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Portland & Sagadahoc, No. 253, 100	616,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Boston and Providence, Jan. 21, 100	3,700,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Portland & Seacoast, No. 253, 100	392,400	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....	950,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Providence & Worcester, No. 253, 100	1,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	.....
Burlington and Missouri River, 100	1,244,406	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 253, 100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Camden and Amboy, No. 250, 100	885,400	100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	Richmond and Danville, No. 253, 100	4,000,000	Apr. & Oct.	Oct., '70	.....
do do scrip of Joint Co. 8 & 70	907,550	100	.....	.....	.....	Rome, Watert. & Ogd., No. 245, 100	847,100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Camden and Atlantic, No. 251, 50	577,100	50	.....	.....	.....	Rutland, No. 248, 100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
do do preferred, 50	312,200	50	.....	.....	.....	St. Louis, preferred	1,851,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Cape Cod, Jan. 21, 100	915,577	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, 100	2,300,000	Annually	May, '68	.....
Catawissa, No. 255, 50	1,159,500	50	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 100	2,040,000	.....	.....	.....
do do preferred, 50	2,300,000	50	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	St. Paul, Jackson & Chicago, 100	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri, 100	6,356,400	100	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	.....	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, 100	2,653,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
do do pref. 100	769,200	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Schenck Valley & Pottsville, 50	576,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Cent. Georgia & Bank, Co. No. 2418100	4,666,500	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Shore and Erie, No. 248, 100	589,450	Jan., '71	2 1/2	.....
Central of New Jersey, No. 270, 100	15,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	South Carolina, No. 248, 100	5,819,275	Jan., '71	3 1/2	.....
Central Ohio, 50	2,445,000	50	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	South Side (P. & L.), 100	1,369,600	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
do do preferred, 50	400,000	50	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	South West Georgia, No. 250, 100	3,369,900	Jan., '71	3 1/2	.....
Central Pacific No. 288, 100	48,378,740	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Terre Haute and Indianapolis, 50	1,314,150	Jan., '71	4	.....
Charlotte, Col. & Aug., No. 251, 100	2,065,925	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, 50	1,988,150	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Cheshire, preferred, Jan. 21, 100	7,045,000	100	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	.....	do do E. D. 1st pref. 100	3,000,000	Jan., '71	6	.....
Chicago and Alton, No. 248, 100	1,739,000	100	Mar. & Sept.	Sep., '70	.....	do do W. D. 2d pref. 100	1,000,000	Jan., '71	11-38	.....
do do preferred, 100	1,426,629	100	Mar. & Sept.	Sep., '70	.....	Toledo, Wabash & West, No. 255, 100	14,700,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	.....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, 100	3,916,300	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Union Pacific, 100	1,000,000	Jan., '71	3 1/2	.....
Chicago and Northwest, No. 273, 100	14,676,629	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Vermont and Black River, No. 252, 100	367,400	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac. No. 263, 100	20,710,293	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Vermont and Canada, No. 252, 100	1,666,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	.....
Cin. Hamilton & Dayton, No. 263, 100	5,500,000	100	Apr. & Oct.	Oct., '70	.....	Vermont & Massachu., Jan. 21, 100	2,500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	.....
Cin. Richm. & Chicago, No. 263, 50	382,600	50	Apr. & Oct.	Oct., '70	.....	Virginia and Tennessee, 100	2,860,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	.....
Cin. Sand. & Cleve., No. 278, 50	2,967,300	50	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	do do preferred, 100	2,860,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	.....
do do pref. 50	428,644	50	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	Western (N. Carolina), pref., 100	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '64	.....
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 246 50	1,676,345	50	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	West Jersey, No. 250, 50	2,227,000	Feb. & Aug.	Dec., '70	.....
Cleav. Col. & Ind., No. 253, 100	11,620,000	100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	Westchester and N. Y., Jan. 21, 100	1,400,555	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Cleav. & Mahoning, No. 247, 50	2,056,750	50	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	Chesapeake and Delaware, 50	1,988,568	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburg, No. 247, 50	1,482,225	50	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	Chesapeake and Ohio, 25	8,229,554	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Colum. & Ind. C. & N. Y., No. 247, 100	1,100,000	100	Quarterly	Oct., '67	.....	Delaware Division, 50	1,638,250	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Columbus and Xenia, 50	1,736,800	50	Quarterly	Dec., '70	.....	Delaware and Hudson, 100	15,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Concord, 100	1,500,000	100	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	Delaware and Raritan, 100	4,969,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Concord and Portland, 100	1,500,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Lehigh Coal and Nav., No. 256, 100	8,738,800	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Conn. & Passumpsic, pt. No. 241, 100	850,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Monongahela Navigation Co., 50	738,100	May & Nov.	May, '67	.....
Connecticut Valley, Jan. 21, 100	1,700,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Morris (consolidated), No. 254, 100	1,025,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70	.....
Cumberland Valley, No. 255, 50	1,316,900	50	Apr. & Oct.	Oct., '70	.....	do do preferred, 50	1,025,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Dayton and Michigan, No. 263, 50	2,400,000	50	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Pennsylvania, 100	1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Delaware, 100	1,107,291	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Schenck Valley Navigat'n (consol.), 50	4,300,000	Jan. & July.	Feb., '67	.....
Delaware, Lake & West, No. 255, 50	16,277,500	50	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Susquehanna & T. & I. Water, 50	2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '67	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249, 70	432,350	70	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Union, preferred, 50	2,069,746	Jan. & July.	Jan., '65	.....
do do pref. 50	2,065,000	50	Dec., '69	Dec., '69	.....	West Branch and S. & S. Susquehanna, 50	2,807,850	Jan. & July.	Jan., '65	.....
Dubuque and Sioux City, 100	4,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Miscellaneous.	1,100,000	.....	.....	.....
Eastern (Mass.), Jan. 21, 100	4,062,600	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Coal-American, 25	1,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	.....
East Pennsylvania, No. 255, 50	1,309,200	50	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Ashburton, 50	2,200,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '69	.....
East Tenn. Va. & Ga., No. 241, 100	3,192,000	100	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....	Butler, 25	500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Elmira & Williamsport, No. 255, 50	500,000	50	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	Cumberland Coal & Iron, 100	10,230,000	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Jan. 28, 100	75,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Maryland Coal Co., 50	500,000	.....	.....	.....
do do preferred, 100	5,836,900	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Pennsylvania, 50	4,000,000	Quarterly	Dec., '70	.....
Erie and Pittsburg, No. 255, 100	3,740,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Spring Mountain, 50	1,250,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Florida, No. 263, 100	4,156,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Spruce Hill, 50	1,000,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '69	.....
Georgia, No. 263, 100	4,156,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Wilkesbarre, 10	1,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph, Jan. 21, 100	4,156,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Wyoming Valley, 100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
do do pref. 100	4,156,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Gas-Brooklyn, 100	3,400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
Hartford & N. Haven, Jan. 21, 100	4,156,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Citizens (Brooklyn), 25	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
do do scrip, 100	4,156,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Harlem, 25	1,200,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Houston and Broad Top, 100	2,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Jersey City and Hoboken, 20	1,500,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....
do do pref. 100	2,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Manhattan, 100	386,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Illinois Central, No. 241, 100	25,275,500	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Metropolitan, 50	4,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette, 100	5,155,897	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	New York, 100	2,800,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	.....
Jacksonville, Fla. & Ind., No. 247, 100	2,000,000	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Williamsburg, 50	750,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	.....
Kansas Pacific, 100	8,872,500	100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....	Improvement-Canton, 100	731,250	.....	.....	.....
Lackawanna and Blooms, 50	335,000	50	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	Boston Water Power, 100	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Lake Erie & Mich. South, No. 255, 100	3,350,000	100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	.....	Brunswick City, 100	4,000,000	Jan. & July.		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published Next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED						
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.						
Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.		
	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.			
Railroads:											
<i>Mobile & Montgomery</i> (May 1, '69):	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888	State works purchase	6,082,538	5	A. & O.	Harrisburg	1890
1st Mortgage						Short Bonds (debentures)	1,114,224	6	Q't'y.	Philadel.	70-71
<i>Montgomery & Bufala</i> (May, '70):	472,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1886	<i>Pennsylvania & N. Y.</i> (Nov., '69):					
1st M. by State of Ala.						1st Mortgage, guaranteed	3,000,000	7	...	Philadel.	18..
<i>Morris & Essex</i> (Jan., '70):	5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1914	<i>Peoria & Bureau Val.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	600,000	8	J. & J.	New York	18..
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	3,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1891	1st Mortgage, guaranteed					
Convertible bonds	600,000	7	J. & J.	"	1900	<i>Peoria, Pea. & Jackson</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1894
Construction bonds	2,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889	1st Mortgage					
<i>Nashville & Chattanooga</i> (July 1, '69):	1,546,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890	<i>Philadel. & Balt. Cent.</i> (Nov., '69):	800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1891
1st Mort., endorsed by Tenn.						1st Mortgage					
<i>Nashville & Decatur</i> (Oct. 1, '68):	2,465,176	6	J. & J.	New York	90-92	<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb., '70):	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1877
1st Mort. (State loans)	500,000	10	A. & O.	"	1887	1st Mort. Phil. & Erie (gold)	3,000,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	Nashville.	1870	do do do (currency)	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	1885
Income (Tenn. & Ala.)	205,000	6	A. & O.	"	1870	do do do	3,000,000	6	J. & J.	"	1881
<i>Naugatuck</i> (Feb., '71):	120,500	7	J. & J.	Bridgeport.	1876	do do do	3,598,000	6	J. & J.	"	1870
1st Mort. (convertible) 1886.	600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887	<i>Philadelphia & Read.</i> (Dec. 1, '70):	100,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1884
<i>Neuburg & New York</i> (April, '70):	250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Loan of 1861	1,521,000	6	J. & J.	"	1880
1st Mortgage guar. by Erie						Loan of '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49.	143,500	6	J. & J.	"	1880
<i>New Haven & Derby</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	1888	Loan of 1857, convertible.	182,400	5	J. & J.	London.	1880
1st Mortgage						Loan of 1856, sterling.	976,500	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880
<i>N. Haven & Northamp.</i> (Feb., '70):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven.	1899	Loan of 1856, sterling.	495,900	7	M. & S.	Philadel.	1880
1st Mort. 1889.	400,000	6	A. & O.	"	1890	Loan of 1868.	1,211,500	6	A. & O.	"	1893
Bonds convert. free State tax.						Loan of 1870 (Simp. tax free).	2,700,000	7	A. & O.	"	1890
<i>New Jersey</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1875	<i>Phila., Wilm. & Balt.</i> (Nov. 1, '69):	2,625,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
1st Loan	450,000	6	F. & A.	"	1878	1st Mortgage, convertible.	353,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1884
2d Loan	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1887	Loan of 1866.	1,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	1871-76
<i>N. J. Southern</i> (Del. & Rar. Bay):	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1889	Loan of 1867.	985,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887
1st Mortgage, tax free.						<i>Pittsb. & Chic. & Louis</i> (Sep., '69):	6,208,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1900
<i>New London North</i> (March, '71):	60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London	1871	1st Mortgage	3,000,000	6			
Mortgage Bonds	300,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1885	1st M. Steubenv. & Ind. re-org.	775,000	6			
1st Mort., extension.	291,500	7	J. & J.	"	1871	Col. & Newark Div. Bonds.					
Convertible Bonds						<i>Pittsburg & Connell.</i> (Feb., '70):	4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1898
<i>N. Orl., J. & G. North</i> (Feb., '70):	2,741,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & Lon.	1886	1st Mort. (new) free State tax.	400,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1889
1st Mortgage for \$3,000,000 (1885)	1,168,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1890	1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	2,394,100	6			
2d Mort. of 1880.						<i>Pittsb., Ft. W. & Chic.</i> (Feb., '71):					
<i>New York Central</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	5,846,689	6	M. & N.	New York	1883	1st Mortgage (series A)	875,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1912
Premium Sinking Fund	1,514,000	6	F. & A.	"	1876	1st Mortgage (series B)	875,000	7	F. & A.	"	1912
Sinking Fund (assumed debts)	592,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	1st Mortgage (series C)	875,000	7	M. & S.	"	1912
Subscription (assumed stocks)	162,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	1st Mortgage (series D)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Real Estate	2,900,000	6	J. & D.	"	1887	1st Mortgage (series E)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Renewal bonds						1st Mortgage (series F)	875,000	7	J. & D.	"	1912
<i>New York & Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	2d Mortgage (series G)	875,000	7	J. & J.	"	1912
1st Mortgage of 1883.	1,767,000	6	F. & A.	"	1893	2d Mortgage (series H)	875,000	7	F. & A.	"	1912
Consolidated Mort. of 1883						2d Mortgage (series I)	875,000	7	M. & S.	"	1912
<i>New York & M. Haven</i> (Apr. 1, '70):	1,069,500	6	A. & O.	New York	1875	2d Mortgage (series J)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage						2d Mortgage (series K)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>N. Y. & Oswego Midland</i>	20,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1894	2d Mortgage (series L)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mort. (gold)						2d Mortgage (series M)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>New York, Prov. & Bos.</i> (Sep. 1, '70):	168,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1878-79	2d Mortgage (series N)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage	100,000	7	J. & J.	"	1876	2d Mortgage (series O)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Improvement	250,000	6	M. & N.	"	1881	2d Mortgage (series P)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Extension	512,000	7	J. & J.	"	1889	2d Mortgage (series Q)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
New Bonds 1889.						2d Mortgage (series R)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>North & Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	157,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	2d Mortgage (series S)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage	308,000	8	J. & J.	"	1877	2d Mortgage (series T)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Funding Mortgage	43,000	8	J. & J.	"	1872	2d Mortgage (series U)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
2d Mortgage for \$500,000	290,000	8	J. & J.	"	1893	2d Mortgage (series V)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>North Carolina</i> (April, '70):	490,500	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C.	1867	2d Mortgage (series W)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mort. Bonds (various) '67-'68.	64,500	8	M. & S.	"	1867	2d Mortgage (series X)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Bonds of 1857.						2d Mortgage (series Y)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Northeastern</i> (March 1, '70):	700,000	7	M. & S.	Charleston	1869	2d Mortgage (series Z)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage	145,000	7	M. & S.	"	1868	2d Mortgage (series AA)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
2d Mortgage	108,048	7	J. & J.	"	1875	2d Mortgage (series AB)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Funded Interest (certificates)						2d Mortgage (series AC)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>North Missouri</i> (March, '71):	6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1893	2d Mortgage (series AD)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage of 1885.	4,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1888	2d Mortgage (series AE)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
2d Mortgage of 1888.	5,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1888	2d Mortgage (series AF)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
3d Mortgage						2d Mortgage (series AG)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (Nov. 1, '69):	2,275,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1885	2d Mortgage (series AH)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage	360,000	10	A. & O.	"	1877	2d Mortgage (series AI)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
2d Mortgage	81,500	7	M. & N.	"	1896	2d Mortgage (series AJ)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
3d Mortgage						2d Mortgage (series AK)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Northern Central</i> (Oct. 1, '70):	1,500,000	6	Q. - J.	Annapolis	Irred	2d Mortgage (series AL)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mort. (State loan)	1,993,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1885	2d Mortgage (series AM)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
2d Mortgage (sinking fund) coup.	1,223,000	6	A. & O.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series AN)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
3d Mortgage (sinking fund) coup.	2,350,000	6	J. & J.	"	1877	2d Mortgage (series AO)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
4th Mortgage (Y. & C. R.R. guar)	2,019,000	6	A. & O.	Harrisburg	1880	2d Mortgage (series AP)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Consolidated Mortgage, gold	475,000	7	A. & O.	"	1880	2d Mortgage (series AQ)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Income conv. coup. bonds, 1870.						2d Mortgage (series AR)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Northern N. H.</i> (Apr. 1, '70):	115,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1874	2d Mortgage (series AS)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Company Bonds of 1869.						2d Mortgage (series AT)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Northern New Jersey</i> (Jan., '70):	400,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1888	2d Mortgage (series AU)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)						2d Mortgage (series AV)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Norwich & Worcester</i> (Dec. 1, '69):	400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1877	2d Mortgage (series AW)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mort. (Mass. loan) s'k'g fund						2d Mortgage (series AX)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Construction Bonds	124,500	7	J. & J.	"	1877	2d Mortgage (series AY)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Odenab. & L. Cham.</i> (April, '70):	500,000	8	J. & J.	"	1879	2d Mortgage (series AZ)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Equipment Bonds (tax free)						2d Mortgage (series BA)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Ohio & Mississippi</i> (March, '71):	2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872	2d Mortgage (series BB)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage (E. Div.)	850,000	7	J. & J.	"	1872	2d Mortgage (series BC)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
2d Mortgage (W. Div.)	534,000	7	J. & J.	"	1874	2d Mortgage (series BD)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Income Mortgage (W. Div.)	221,500	7	A. & O.	"	1882	2d Mortgage (series BE)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Consol. Mort.	2,019,000	7	J. & J.	"	1898	2d Mortgage (series BF)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Consol. Mort. ster. for \$6,000,000	105,000	6	J. & J.	London.	1898	2d Mortgage (series BG)	875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
<i>Oil Creek & Allegh. R.</i> (Feb., '70):	3,170,000	7									

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Amount Out- standing	INTEREST.		Principal payable.
	Rate.	When paid.	

[illegible][illegible]

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 10, 1871.

The continuance of mild weather has improved the condition of the street and caused the resumption of navigation on some of the Northern rivers, from which trade has derived a little stimulus, felt most in foreign goods; the leading domestic staples being disturbed by speculative considerations, have been variable, and close unsettled. It seems to be anticipated that the Spring business will be large, and, on the whole, fairly remunerative.

Cotton declined to 13½c. for low middling on the spot and 13 for future delivery, followed, however, by a reaction which has not been fully entertained. Breadstuffs have had a downward tendency since Monday, but closed firm. Groceries have been unsettled, but sugars show some reaction from the current point.

Tobacco has been less active, buyers having supplied their more pressing needs, are disposed to hold off for further orders, or until lower prices shall offer a better prospect for satisfactory returns. In the meantime, receipts continue liberal, and stocks accumulate. The sales of Kentucky Leaf for the week are about 550 hhd's., of which one half for export, and made up, as heretofore, mostly of new crop, at 6½@8½c., plugs to medium leaf; the sales to cutters' and dealers' continue to be mainly of old crop at regular prices. In Seed Leaf, the business has been less active, and prices are weak and unsettled. The sales have been 450 cases new crop Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 do. State, crop of 1870, at 26c.; 75 cases fine Connecticut wrappers, crop of 1869, at 60c.; 100 do., assorted lots, at 35@58c.; and 100 cases New Ohio on private terms. In Spanish Tobacco the market has also been moderate, the sales embracing 186 bales Ambulena on private terms, and 500 do. Havana, 85c.@ \$1 00. Manufactured Tobacco shows a free export movement.

Provisions have been dull, and hog products show a material decline. Pork is about a dollar per bbl. lower; Mess closed to-day at \$21 50, cash, and better April and Prime Mess \$20 25@20 50; Lard closed at \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Prime Western Steam on spot, and better April; Bacon, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Short Rib. The decline is attributable to a marked reduction of stuffer's limits. Beef is comparatively scarce, and fine Cheese has sold fairly for export, but closes weak. Butter has slightly declined under increased receipts.

Foreign fruits show more steadiness at the close, after some large sales at easier prices. Hops have been active for export at full prices. Whiskey has slightly advanced on small receipts from the West.

Hides have been fairly active at full and temporary prices. Leather in more demand. Tallow firm but quiet.

Metals have met with a fair demand. East India goods fairly active, but a slight dealing is quoted in Manila Hemp. Jute Butts have sold freely at 3½c. gold. Seeds of all kinds have done better, Clover Seed is still taken freely for export.

Wool has become less active, owing partly to the extreme views of holders, and partly to manufacturers having supplied their wants for the present.

Freights have latterly been more active, especially in the shipment of Breadstuffs. The business to day embraced Cotton for Liverpool at $\frac{1}{4}$ @5-16d, by sail; Grain at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ d, by sail and steam; Wheat to London $6\frac{1}{2}$ d, and Flour 2s 5d; Wheat to Glasgow by steam, 6d; the latest rates paid for Provisions to Liverpool by steam were 30s for Bacon, 35s for Lard, and 40s for Cheese.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show *total values*, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO														Total since this week.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Same time last year.				
	Great Britain.	France.	Holland, & Belg.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. Colonies.	Cuba.	Havti.	Other W. Indies.	Mex. Ico.				British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All oth. Ports.
Breadstuffs—Flour, . . . bbls.	179,679	15,435	21,126	900	23,244	10,339	8,670	39,640	1,825	7,841	15,741	14,166	351,339	296,602	150	187,187	296,602	351,339	14,166	351,339	296,602
Corn meal, . . . bbls.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat, . . . bush.	1,346,431	...	31,415	9,728	7,075	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye, . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley, . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oats, . . . bush.	293,560	...	30,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn, . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas, . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beans, . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilts, . . . tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, . . . tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee, . . . bags.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, . . . bales.	133,585	...	1,692	6,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hops, . . . pkgs.	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, . . . bales.	2,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin, . . . bbls.	29,139	...	3,978	5,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar, . . . bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake, . . . tons.	792,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil of Petrol, . . . tons.	2,044,162	...	887,115	1,764,709	1,434,455	224,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whale, . . . tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sperm, . . . tons.	116,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard, . . . tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—Pork, . . . bbls.	23,147	2,000	600	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef, . . . bbls. & cs.	19,097	18,700	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter, . . . 100 lbs.	102,086	17,248	16,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese, . . . 100 lbs.	3,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice, . . . 100 lbs.	36,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat, . . . 100 lbs.	120,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow, . . . 100 lbs.	39,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco leaf, . . . hds.	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, . . . cases, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White, . . . manufactured lbs.	645,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Values, 1871.	23,900,202	3,130,373	1,150,397	2,008,022	97,413	580,655	1,098,640	16,013	339,772	514,006	1,767,589	333,767	1,136,551	244,337	168,641	456,073	388,483	961,641	14,500	39,477,283	97,117,850
Total Values, 1870.	23,900,202	3,130,373	1,150,397	2,008,022	97,413	580,655	1,098,640	16,013	339,772	514,006	1,767,589	333,767	1,136,551	244,337	168,641	456,073	388,483	961,641	14,500	39,477,283	97,117,850
Total Values, 1869.	23,900,202	3,130,373	1,150,397	2,008,022	97,413	580,655	1,098,640	16,013	339,772	514,006	1,767,589	333,767	1,136,551	244,337	168,641	456,073	388,483	961,641	14,500	39,477,283	97,117,850

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes...pkgs.	109	1,456	1,802	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,008	3,842	10,766
Breadstuffs				Oil, lard	540	2,400	5,400
Flour, bbls.	41,940	448,009	419,930	Peanuts, bbls.	1,794	27,105	22,634
Wheat, bus.	16,306	421,441	541,203	Provisions			
Corn	152,765	1,168,730	240,936	Butter, pkgs.	9,702	97,717	98,549
Rye	37,170	5,303	4,725	Cheese	4,475	53,481	38,574
Barley	4,000	4,400	919	Cutmeats	3,682	68,996	50,490
Grass seed	19,020	73,194	263,938	Eggs	8,744	57,369	39,544
Burley	1,450	7,400	7,400	Butter, lbs.	8,877	28,877	28,877
Beans &c.	25,459	34,839	87,114	Beef, pkgs.	2,866	54,654	38,397
Peas	3,500	5,008	24,496	Lard, pkgs.	5,553	78,852	42,963
C. meal, bbls	2,700	6,600	2,494	Lard, lbs.	2,694	26,494	26,494
Cotton, bales	37,970	296,970	185,435	Rice, pkgs.	43	5,699	4,265
Wool, bales	88	87,970	32,435	Starch	4,026	90,644	85,439
Hides...nos.	4,691	30,970	57,432	Stearine	8,847	9,585	9,585
Hemp	1,500	1,500	1,500	Sugar, bbls. &c.	47	12,012	11,641
Hops...bals.				Tallow, pkgs.	302	5,565	6,431
Leather, skins	47,664	531,000	593,705	Tobacco, pkgs.	3,670	86,002	11,452
Molasses bbls	1,340	38,649	12,004	Tea, pkgs.	1,833	18,333	18,333
Navy Stores				Whiskey, bbls.	3,821	33,428	46,569
Cur. tur.		1,702	1,387	Wool, bales	511	12,918	18,220
Spirits tur.	233	7,029	10,759	Dressed hogs No.	1,996	38,565	54,619
Rosin	4	2,187	15,816				
Tar	573	5,900	1,387				
Pitch		5,900	1,387				

FRIDAY, P. M., March 10, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening March 10. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 136,333 bales against 126,935 bales last week, 136,661 bales the previous week, and 141,957 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,051,230 bales against 2,258,825 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 792,405 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS	
Rec'd this week at—		Rec'd this week at—	
1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	69,796	Florida.....bales.	1,343
Mobile	8,739	North Carolina.....	1,296
Charleston	8,693	Virginia.....	8,768
B Savannah.....	13,428		2,290
St. Louis.....	8,573	Total receipts.....	194,593
Texas.....	15,660	Increase this year.....	66,786
Genesee.....	6,396		

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 123,278 bales, of which 87,020 were to Great Britain, and 36,258 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 651,683 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending M ^{ch} 10.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w ^k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Cont'n't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....	25,503	20,002	45,505	47,149	236,326	241,121
Mobile.....	18,396	8,226	32,322	...	60,790	75,668
Charleston.....	9,767	4,182	11,359	5,662	25,683	25,512
Savannah.....	10,583	4,680	15,278	5,170	78,564	83,291
Texas.....	2,026	1,681	10,948	...	59,030	53,000
New York.....	13,331	2,487	16,118	13,574	112,009	67,000
Other ports.....	2,054	...	2,054	4,280	29,000	30,000
Total.....	87,020	86,238	132,278	70,735	651,683	538,594
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,574,809	886,175	1,965,934	1,803,255	...	...

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 52,543 bales, while the stocks to-night are 97,789 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to March 3, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North- ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain		Other Foreign			
			France	Total.	Total.	Total.		
New Orleans	908,265	839,788	48,278	1,494	201,601	691,323	130,452	288,475
Baltimore	536,545	548,077	148,769	...	77,461	181,639	34,528	15,103
Charleston	288,742	190,963	102,913	...	28,101	136,014	132,187	91,382
Savannah	611,182	389,391	261,762	...	56,205	317,967	214,816	84,916
Texas	175,238	165,451	74,677	...	9,723	84,000	26,382	62,453
New York	113,669	61,803	884,092	...	29,042	413,994	...	104,000
Florida	8,529	8,321	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	71,012	48,751	70	...	...	70	66,381	4,291
Virginia	251,834	165,776	2,134	...	...	2,184	245,017	4,784
Other ports	45,592	43,848	15,644	...	10,731	26,315	...	22,000
Total this year	2,914,697	...	1,492,739	1,494	348,423	1,842,706	348,520	651,603
Total last year	...	2,129,099	829,281	187,954	217,285	1,234,520	633,134	561,187

The past week has been an excited one in the cotton market. At the opening on Saturday the depression of the previous day was continued, and prices for all grades below middling were $\frac{1}{4}$ off. This downward tendency was continued the next day, and at the close quotations had further declined $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. for ordinary; $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. for good ordinary, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. for low middling. The next day the receipts at our ports were somewhat less free and a more settled feeling was at once apparent; holders, although willing sellers, no longer pressing their stock on the market. Since then the tone has gradually improved until yesterday, when, with the Liverpool quotations about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. better, holders here became less desirous to sell and an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. was established on all grades below middling. To-day, with less favorable European accounts, there has been a slight reaction in feeling but no change in prices, with the offerings only moderate. $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The higher grades, not being

in excessive supply, have not shared in the fluctuations of the week, Middleing Uplands remaining at 144c. (the close of last week) during all the week and so close to-night. For future delivery the transactions have been very large and prices have fluctuated more widely. The closing quotations were for March, 184c.; for April, 184c.; for May, 184c.; for June, 13 9-16c.; for July, 184c., and for August 184c. The total sales of this description for the week (including 1,200 bales free on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 138,900 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 25,104 bales, including 2,380 bales to arrive, of which 3,840 bales were taken by spinners, 1,744 bales on speculation, 18,240 bales for export, and 1,280 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	11½¢	11¢	11½¢	11½¢
Good Ordinary.....	12½¢	12½¢	12½¢	13 ¢
Low Middle.....	13½¢	13½¢	14 ¢	14½¢
Middle.....	14½¢	14½¢	15 ¢	15½¢
Good Middle.....	16 ¢	16½¢	16 ¢	16½¢

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of *Uplands* at this market each day of the past week :

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling
Saturday	2,861	11½ @...	12½ @...	13½ @...	14½ @...
Monday	6,923	11 @...	12½ @...	13½ @...	14½ @...
Tuesday	2,290	11 @...	12½ @...	13½ @...	14½ @...
Wednesday	4,217	11 @...	12½ @...	13½ @...	14½ @...
Thursday	4,336	11½ @...	12½ @...	13½ @...	14½ @...
Friday	5,007	11½ @...	12½ @...	13½ @...	14½ @...

For forward delivery the sales (including 1,200 free on board,) have reached during the week 138,900 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices :

[illegible]

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 1,200 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below :

200 free on board at Charleston.....	D. t.
1,000 free on board at Mobile.....	P. t.
<u>1,200</u>	total.

The following exchanges have been made during the week :

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. paid to exchange 30c April for 30c June.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. paid to exchange 20c March for 20c May.
 6.0 March for 6.0 May, equal terms.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams report that at Memphis, Tenn., and Macon, Ga., it has rained two days, the rest of the week being pleasant at Columbus and Augusta, Ga., and at Nashville, Tenn. it has rained one day; at Mobile, two, much rain had fallen; at Galveston there have been delightful showers; and at Selma the weather has been warm and dry. The thermometer at Galveston has averaged 66, Macon, 60; Columbus, 58; Selma, 61; Memphis, 55.

RECEIPTS.—We have had another week of extremely large receipts, and our information is that there is considerable cotton still on the plantations and at the landings awaiting shipment. If, therefore, the lower prices do not check the movement, we must expect continued free arrivals for some weeks. A count of stock at Nashville this week discloses the fact that there is 1,700 bales less on hand than the running count called for.

THE NEXT CROP.—Preparations for planting are making considerable progress throughout the South—complaints, however, of too much rain reach us by mail from almost every quarter. As to the extent of planting it is of course too early to speak with accuracy and yet there are two facts bearing upon the next crop which may be considered established.

1. That very much less is being spent for fertilizers. This, we think, will prove to be a more important element in the problem as to the extent of the next crop along the Atlantic States than is generally imagined. One explanation of the large amount picked during the last two seasons in those States, is the fact that the plant under the influence of the fertilizers has matured more rapidly and fruited more abundantly, thus increasing the length of the picking season and the capacity of each laborer to secure the crop. This more rapid and superior development of the plant may easily enable one hand to do the work of three during the ingathering season. Up to this time we are informed that not one-tenth of the amount of fertilizers have been purchased which had been purchased at this date last season. This disproportion may not be continued to the same extent as the season advances; and yet, without doubt, the larger number of farmers in those sections have lost money the past season and will be compelled therefore to study economy.

2. Another fact which would appear to be settled is that more land is being put down to grain. There are two circumstances tending to produce this result: One is the very low price at which cotton is now selling; and the other, the promise that Breadstuffs will this next season continue to command pretty high rates on account of the late war in Europe which will create an extra demand for food from this country. Whether this land put under Breadstuffs will be made good to cotton by the cultivation of new land, we cannot of course state. The average pecuniary condition of the planter and the low price of cotton would not appear to make such a result likely.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The demand for cloth since our last has not been large, but former prices are pretty steady, especially for lots to arrive. We note the sale of 300 bales to arrive in Boston at 12½c, gold, in bond, 100 bales in Boston to be delivered June 1 at 19½c, currency, duty paid, and 500 rolls domestic at 20c. Bags most of the week have been quiet, but toward the close we note a very fair demand. Sales are 300 bales in Boston, per "Tennyson," 100 bales per "Mount Washington," and 100 bales per "Whittier," all at 11c, gold, in bond, held firmly at 16½c, currency, on spot. Hemp has been in good demand, and rules firm, but not higher; sales are 1,000 bales fair quality at 9½c, and 700 bales superior at 10½c, both per "Ringleader," and 4,000 bales to arrive at 10c, thirty and sixty days said to have been taken by a speculator. Jute is in fair demand, and rules very steady; sales are 2,000 bales low grade at from 5½c, gold, to 6½c, currency, 200 bales superior quality at 7½c, currency; in Boston 200 bales "M" "C" at same price, and 600 bales to come here at 7½c, currency. Jute Butts have moved freely at full prices; the sales are 1,400 bales on spot at 4c, currency, and 250 bales in Boston on spot at 4½c, currency, 500 bales per "Arminta," at 3½c, gold, 500 bales per "Cavalier," at 4½c, currency, 1,300 bales per "Ivanhoe," at 3½c, gold, 1,600 bales per "Prince Patrick," 250 bales per "Lincoln," 250 bales per "Tennyson," all at 3½c, gold.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	Week ending Mar. 10, 1871.			Week ending Mar. 10, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	3,137	4,399	21,775	1,893	3,270	22,258
Columbus.....	759	1,018	12,228	451	1,641	12,669
Macon*.....	902	2,064	11,057	556	825	15,939
Montgomery...	960	1,652	8,063	232	531	11,460
Selma.....	950	1,162	8,400	342	889	6,500
Memphis.....	10,980	15,299	42,919	10,660	6,832	27,283
Nashville.....	3,870	3,232	7,785	783	500	5,699

21,548 28,826 112,227 14,917 14,488 101,813

* A count of stock this week at Macon makes the stock to-night 11,057 bales.
† A count of stock at Nashville this week disclosed the fact that there was 1,700 bales less of stock than the running count called for.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	bales. 768,000	271,000
Stock in London.....	76,340	72,683
Stock in Glasgow.....	350	300
Stock in Havre.....	42,160	74,080
Stock in Marseilles.....	4,600	4,600
Stock in Bremen.....	2,750	6,700
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	350,000	313,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	58,631	118,048
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	161,178	118,048
Stock in United States ports.....	651,683	553,894
Stock in inland towns.....	112,227	101,813

Total..... 2,194,288 1,604,929

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 589,359 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 24,659 bales, against 19,010 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.		
Liverpool.....	14,887	11,913	17,260	21,030	377,358	184,211
Other British Ports.....	.....	1,196	.....	.....	6,734	881
Total to Gt. Britain	14,887	13,109	17,260	21,030	384,092	184,992
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,376
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,379
Bremen and Hanover.....	600	1,302	1,049	2,465	12,593	24,279
Hamburg.....	1,948	100	453	613	5,088	15,893
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,495	2,582
Total to N. Europe.	2,548	1,402	1,502	3,078	26,176	42,754
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	40	60	48	.....	2,363	763
All others.....	.....	.....	200	561	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.	40	60	248	561	3,126	1,809
Grand Total	17,475	14,571	19,010	24,669	413,394	240,534

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM:	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	4,440	88,178	.....	20,241	.....	3,128	.....	86
Texas.....	1,047	20,814	656	4,611	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	3,588	155,012	3,168	29,234	.....	12,268	57	12,015
Mobile.....	.....	6,245	1,591	7,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	691	1,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	2,045	115,012	816	3,100	1,507	6,352	364	10,072
North Carolina.....	941	50,608	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	4,347	153,367	3,457	39,603	19	59	1,460	43,786
North'n Ports.....	29	9,593	4,614	58,327	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	13,985	158,654	1,107	13,201	467	10,845	101	23,241
Foreign.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	32,113	760,617	15,409	175,827	1,993	36,834	2,019	93,984
Total last year	10,486	504,327	6,160	147,318	814	36,894	1,997	73,024

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 144,072 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Cuba, 999... Wisconsin, 3,475... Siberia, 1,011... Virginia, 2,642... Helvetia, 2,969... City of Paris, 886... Nebraska, 2,870... per ships Cultivator, 1,950... Marlborough, 2,567... Timona, 1,551... per bark Magnolia, 100... America, 1,230... To Bremen—per steamers Weser, 1,235... America, 1,230... To Antwerp—per barks Alexander, 311... Ludwig, 49... To Christiana, via Glasgow—per steamers Assyria, 88... Anglia, 163... To Trieste—per barks Letizia, 291... Candido, 270... NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Lake Ontario, 3,212... John Parker, 4,260... Constance, 3,003... Hudson, 3,556... Palmyra, 2,802... Assam Valley, 3,180... Cashmere, 4,148... Advice, 4,073... per barks Panjah, 1,732... Kentucky, 3,832... Caroline O. Small, 2,156... Metz, 2,456... Catharine Scott, 871... Bolyette, 1,117... To Bremen—per steamer Frankfurt, 2,857... per ship Giant's Causeway, 3,782... per bark Martha A. McNeil, 2,971... To Antwerp—per brig J. W. Hunt, 1,288... To Amsterdam—per barks Kathleen, 1,398... Anna Walsh, 1,548... To Cronstadt—per ship Marcia C. Day, 2,913... per bark Egeria, 1,737... To Reval, Russia—per bark Insula Capri, 1,093... To Barcelona—per bark Prosperidad, 1,379... To Santander—per bark Hermine, 500... To San Sebastian—per bark Hermine, 770... To Genoa—per ship John Harvey, 2,106... per bark E. A. Kennedy, 3,129... To Trieste—per brig Theresa, 970... To Tobasco—per schooner River Queen, 23... MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Emerald Isle, 4,441... Adept, 3,301... To Cork—per ship Ida Lily, 1,862... To Queenstown—per bark Magnet, 1,738... To Barcelona—per brig Rosalie, 279... CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per barks Sailor Prince, 1,471 Upland... Ueland, 639 Upland, and 166 Sea Island... To Gottenburg—per bark Professor Schweigaard, 1,032 Upland... To Baltic Port, Russia—per bark Emanuel, 825 Upland... To Barcelona—per bark Elvira, 785 Upland... SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Cynosure, 4,342 Upland... Ottawa, 3,400 Upland... Alfred, 3,814 Upland... per barks J. L. Dimmock, 3,866 Upland... Flora, 1,050 Upland, and 357 Sea Island... To Cork, for orders—per ship Gaspee, 3,080 Upland... To Bremen—per bark John Campbell, 2,125 Upland... To Cronstadt—per bark Alfred, 1,633 Upland... TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ship Montague, 2,526... per bark Niord, 954... per barks Henrietta, 485... Maria, 700... To Amsterdam—per barks Stormy Petrel, 1,410... Richard Pearse, 1,060... BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer European, 1,224... per bark McKenna, 757... To Bremen—per steamer Berlin, 1,646... Total..... 144,072	

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Queens- town.	Bre- men.	Ant- werp.	Amster- dam.	Cron- stad.	Barce- lon.	Total.
New York.....	31,030	.....	2,465	360	.....	2,946	4,670	1,379	34,993
N. Orleans.....	40,413	.....	9,620	1,388	.....	2,946	4,670	1,379	68,912
Mobile.....	7,745	1,862	1,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,624
Charleston.....	2,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755
Savannah.....	16,329	3,080	2,125	.....	.....	.....	1,633	.....	23,167
Texas.....	4,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470	.....	.....	7,135
Baltimore.....	1,981	.....	1,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,627
Total	94,444	4,942	1,738	15,856	1,648	5,416	6,303	2,443	144,072

Included in the above totals are 233 bales from New York to Christiana, and 561 bales to Trieste; 2,946 bales from New Orleans to Amsterdam, 1,063 bales to Reval, Russia, 500 bales to Santander, 770 bales to San Sebastian, 970 bales to Trieste, 5,235 bales to Genoa, and 23 bales to Tobasco; 1,032 bales from Charleston to Gottenburg, and 825 bales to Baltic Port.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 111½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market is weak to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@109¾; short, 110½ @110¾, and Commercial, 109@109½. Freights closed at 5-16@ by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, March 10, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled quiet to-day, with a downward tendency, sales of the day footing up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, including 18,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 768,000 bales, of which 421,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 512,000 bales of which 350,000 bales are American.

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.	March. 3.	March 10.
Total sales.....	61,000	84,000	.....	72,000
Sales for export.....	10,000	17,000	.....	15,000
Sales on speculation.....	3,000	5,000	.....	5,000

Total stock.....	750,000	764,000	768,000
Stock of American.....	400,000	400,000	421,000
Total afloat.....	444,000	444,000	447,000
American afloat.....	290,000	290,000	350,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands.	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @
" Orleans.	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @
" Up. to arrive.	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @	7 3/4 @

Trade Report.—The market for goods and yarns at Manchester is steady.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Feb. 25, states:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The following are the prices of American cotton:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & g'd fair.	G'd & fair.	Same date 1870.
Sea Island.....	23	30	34	19
Stained.....	18	22	25	19
Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.	7 3/4	7 11-16	8 3/4	11 5-16
Uplands.....	7 3/4	7 9-16	8 3/4	11 5-16
Mobile.....	7 3/4	7 9-16	8 3/4	11 5-16
N. Orleans & Texas	7 3/4	7 15-16	8 3/4	11 5-16

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d. d.	23	19	23	23
Sea Island 25	28	19	23	23
Upland.....	9 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mobile.....	9 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Orleans.....	9 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date—	Actual exp. from U. K. in 1870.
American.....	18,160	40,780	47,980
Brazilian.....	100	3,560	8,670
Egyptian.....	1,080	2,560	8,570
W. Indian.....	750	700	270
E. Indian.....	14,110	44,040	139,020
Total.....	34,200	91,640	204,510

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	—Sales this week.	—Imports.	—Stocks.
American.....	42,480	618,610	256,971
Brazilian.....	30,703	79,435	69,008
Egyptian.....	14,527	80,734	41,825
West Indian.....	1,113	18,572	7,987
East Indian.....	4,428	95,020	44,827
Total.....	93,534	893,208	428,013

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Total.....	93,534	893,208	428,013

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 52.50 per cent is American against 45 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 21.75 per cent, against 31.33 per cent.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—On the whole there has been a better demand for cotton and prices are somewhat higher. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to February 23.....	48,879	19,717	27,994
Deliveries.....	58,394	68,068	19,478
Stocks, Feb. 23.....	96,514	72,863	76,340

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 25.—The following is the statement of exports from this port:

	From	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Nov. 1, 1870, to Feb. 9, 1871.....	109,521	23,076	132,597	132,597
Same period, 1869-70.....	90,521	28,446	118,967	118,967
Same period, 1868-69.....	99,196	30,514	129,710	129,710
Same period, 1867-68.....	96,323	28,786	125,114	125,114
Same period, 1866-67.....	110,918	23,991	134,909	134,909

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.—Total sailings of the week, 14,500 bales; of which to Great Britain, via the Cape, 1,800 bales; do. per steamer, 11,000 bales; to the continent, 1,700 bales; total sailings in February, 16,100 bales; to Great Britain, per steamer, 11,400 bales; do. per sailing vessel, 1,800 bales; to the continent, 2,900 bales; total receipts of the week, 28,000 bales; stock on shipboard estimated at 58,000 bales. Hinginghant, 210r.—7 15-100d. cost and freight; Broach, 193r.—6 63-100d. cost and freight; do. machine-ginned, 208r.—7 9-100d. cost and freight; good fair Oomrawuttee, 195r.—6 69-100d. cost and freight; fair do., 191r.—57-100d. cost and freight; Dhollera, old, 186r.—6 42-100d. cost and freight; saw-ginned Dharwar, old, 191r.—6 57-100d. cost and freight; Comptah, old, 170r.—5 92-100d. cost and freight; Bengal, 170r.—5 92-100d. cost and freight. Dull market. Freight to Liverpool, per sailing vessel, 47s. 6d.; overland, per steamer, £3 15s.; via canal, £3 5s. Exchange, documentary bills, at six months' sight, on London, 1s. 11 1/2d. per rupee. 7lb. shirtings, 4r. 10s.; 8 1/2lb. shirtings, 5r. 10s.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.—Market steady. Broach, 190r.—6 1/2d. per sail, 6 1/2d. per steamer, cost and freight; machine-ginned do., 205r.—6 13-16d. per sail, 6 15-16d. per steamer, cost and freight; Dhollera, good marks, 192r.—6 7-16d. per sail, 6 9-16d. per steamer, cost and freight. Only a few candies new cotton arrived

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., March 10, 1871.

The market for Flour and Grain opened the week with some speculative spirit, favored by an advance in Liverpool, but this speculation subsided on Monday, and prices have since been irregular and drooping, with few exceptions, closing, however, firm and active. Some has arrived, but sparingly, but the export demand has also been very moderate, and with an increasing desire to realize on lots in store, which is small on the approach of mild weather. Considerable lines of shipping extras have been sold at \$6 65@6 75, but choice brands continue to be held at \$7. No. 2 and Superfine Flours are relatively scarce and high. There has been more doing in Southern Flours for the West Indies. There have been large purchases of Rye Flour, partly on speculation. Corn Meal has also been in better demand. At to-day's market with Liverpool quoted at 3d. higher, fair shipping extras closed at \$6 70@6 80.

Wheat early in the week touched about the highest prices of the season. Liverpool showed a large advance, and a brisk export demand for France was anticipated. The best new Spring sold at \$1 60@1 61, in store, and choice Amber Winter \$1 70, delivered. But Liverpool soon became dull, and shipper's refused to go on, except at some decline; prices consequently have been giving way since Monday until to-day, with more export demand; 45,000 bushels new Spring sold at \$1 56 1/2@1 58, in store.

Corn has not been in large supply, but under a decline of 9d. in Liverpool shippers have been compelled to insist upon lower prices, and we have to note a decline of 3c., closing with a fair export demand at 85 1/2@86c. for prime new Western Mixed, afloat.

In Rye there has been a large movement, embracing Western at \$1 13@1 15. Barley has become very dull, and a portion of the late advance has been lost. Oats were in speculative demand early in the week, but close dull, with the improvement hardly maintained. The stock is large, and receipts at Western markets comparatively few.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—Superfine.....	3 bbl.	\$6 00@6 50	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 45@1 60
Extra State.....	6	75@7 00	Red Winter.....	1 56@1 60
Extra Western, common to good.....	6	70@7 00	Amber do.....	1 65@1 70
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	7	15@9 25	White.....	1 65@1 85
Southern supers.....	7	15@9 25	White California.....	1 65@1 80
Southern, extra and California.....	6	85@9 25	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	83@86
Rye Flour, super & extra	5	75@6 35	Yellow, new.....	87@88
Corn Meal.....	3	90@4 60	White.....	85@92
			Rye.....	1 15@1 20
			Oats.....	67@71
			Barley.....	95@1 20
			Malt.....	1 05@1 20
			Peas, Canada.....	1 15@1 35

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	—RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
	1871.	1871.
For the week.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	44,940	448,909
C. meal, "	9,969	67,630
Wheat, bush	16,306	481,441
Corn, "	152,765	1,168,170
Rye, "	400	4,400
Barley, &c	19,050	78,194
Oats	37,760	65,052

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAR. 4, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	14,856	82,145	88,678	49,943	19,670	7,333
Milwaukee.....	5,604	30,102	6,351	4,156	7,067	8,506
Toledo.....	4,336	28,110	95,375	20,213	3,320	1,282
Detroit.....	11,754	21,896	26,978	16,506	5,910	...
Cleveland.....	4,785	7,640	5,040	4,680	480	...
Totals.....	41,355	169,893	218,162	95,498	37,247	15,839
Previous week.....	40,704	242,813	435,464	157,311	39,800	24,566
Correspond'g week '70.	76,864	367,701	229,723	79,254	29,765	7,927
" '69.	68,929	340,246	204,918	68,582	16,195	10,410
" '68.	68,711	457,925	625,875	177,941	31,884	39,577
" '67.	56,103	105,263	234,909	52,833	8,762	9,417

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Mar. 5, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	529,044	601,796	1,042,133	539,117
Wheat, bush.....	3,264,768	3,367,343	4,061,796	1,938,230
Corn, bush.....	5,232,725	2,037,329	4,867,576	5,679,379
Oats, bush.....	1,064,294	1,035,446	1,535,607	1,367,815
Barley, bush.....	287,427	296,435	267,464	295,182
Rye, bush.....	161,748	115,760	289,766	121,424
Total grain, bush.....	10,007,002	6,850,373	11,055,219	9,286,130
And from August 1, to and including Mar. 5, for four years:				
Flour.....	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
	2,943,207	2,894,337	3,586,302	2,943,707
Wheat.....	28,671,807	30,753,210	28,493,343	26,027,300
Corn.....	15,961,948	15,445,506	17,056,001	19,014,514
Oats.....	10,426,819	9,425,234	14,610,513	12,005,469
Barley.....	4,173,441	2,196,637	2,506,313	1,708,197
Rye.....	1,064,533	945,313	1,530,983	1,367,171
Total grain, bushels.....	60,317,568	57,764,900	64,529,738	60,022,711

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND
FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 4, 1871.

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending Mar. 4, '71.	47,373	37,323	215,877	52,784	11,975	2,540
Week ending Feb. 25, '71.	57,313	47,046	250,219	51,654	11,104	2,130
Week ending Feb. 18, '71.	49,105	44,821	354,433	45,810	12,940	6,732

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 5, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	431,589	578,528	781,490	.....
Wheat.....bush.	299,062	871,057	1,164,109	.....
Corn.....bush.	2,638,950	1,330,760	1,664,695	.....
Oats.....bush.	395,464	283,143	553,332	.....
Barley.....bush.	155,070	104,655	159,543	.....
Rye.....bush.	31,294	38,038	239,297	.....
Total.....	3,519,840	2,536,653	3,780,976	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the undermentioned places, March 5, 1871:

	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	1,776,751	250,914	1,219,101	358,793
"In store at Albany.....	428,590	5,000	171,500	156,300
"In store at Buffalo.....	3,492,670	2,853,321	688,591	334,347
"In store at Chicago.....	2,585,678	19,639	38,697	15,573
"In store at Milwaukee.....	487,469	408,375	92,335	3,900
"In store at Toledo.....	157,163	36,712	24,831	4,605
"In store at Detroit.....	350,000	56,000	35,000	50,000
"In store at Oswego.....	33,753	61,181	17,119	1,979
"In store at St. Louis.....	17,460	242,591	193,540	23,223
"In store at St. Paul.....	117,701	6,047	19,324	122,066
"In store at Toronto.....	270,036	22,940	15,300	1,500
"In store at Montreal.....	100,000	30,000	75,000	40,000
"In store at Philadelphia.....	175,000	75,000	75,000	15,000
"In store at Baltimore.....	37,233	218,277	52,784	11,578
Rail shipments for week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in store and in transit.....	10,030,203	4,345,985	2,718,730	1,337,858
"Feb. 25, '71.....	10,235,386	4,397,363	2,833,085	1,486,108
"Feb. 11, '71.....	10,537,777	4,465,725	2,864,725	1,464,722
"Feb. 4, '71.....	10,541,532	3,776,487	3,089,952	1,668,519
"Jan. 28, '71.....	10,706,403	3,456,241	3,176,922	1,633,186

*Estimated.

† No report.

At Chicago there were on the 4th inst., afloat, 740,820 bush. of corn and 194,740 do. of wheat, about 2-3 of which are included in the above.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, 1871.

Business has not been very heavy during the past week, and at times the market had quite a dull tone, but on the whole the feeling shows some improvement in favor of the selling interest. On none of the leading articles has it been deemed necessary to further modify values, while in some cases a slight advance was established, with holders offering their supplies in a more cautious manner and occasionally entirely withdrawing the most desirable parcels. The mail orders at hand are fair, buyers from the interior occasionally make their appearance, there is a prospect of lower freight charges, and with navigation fully resumed on the Hudson River dealers feel considerably encouraged.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	12,018 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	273 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	6,296 bags.
Green.....	9,081 pkgs.	Other.....	639 bgs.	Manilla, &c.....	6,296 bags.
Japan.....	4,129 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	1,261 bgs.	Milanes, Cuba.....	2,276 hds.
Various.....	1,575 pkgs.	Cuba.....	5,188 hds.	Porto Rico.....	920 hds.
Coffee, Rio.....	14,578 bags.	Porto Rico.....	256 hds.	Demerara.....	25 hds.
Java.....	12,093 mats.	Other.....	1,157 hds.	Other.....	..... hds.
Maracaibo.....	1,347 bags.				

Imports this week have included 21,751 bags Rio, and 8,283 bags of other kinds of coffee; with liberal receipts of sugar and molasses, including 11,409 bags Manila sugar, and 1,007 bbls. New Orleans molasses; also three cargoes of tea, making 1,419-398 lbs. of Black and 976,880 lbs. of Green.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since Jan. 1.
Tea.....lbs.	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.
Tea (indirect import).....	.....	15,748,630 10,778,416
Coffee, Rio.....	10,637 35,436	339,739 258,951
Coffee, other.....	16,330 10,267	111,950 51,197
Sugar.....boxes.	32,411 95,847	74,538 68,195
Sugar.....hds.	34,006 67,596	67,596 50,252
Sugar.....bags.	378,374 291,183	268,454 153,178
Molasses.....hds.	8,661 18,448	33,495 50,559

TEA.

The market has been quite dull, partly because there was an auction sale announced for the close of the week, but mainly because stock was not in reality wanted. Two or three little spurts of activity in the various grades recently noted have satisfied the most urgent buyers, and the disposition of jobbers has since been to confine their operations to close calculation on actual wants, which were not heavy, as the distribution as yet fails to show any great amount of life. Prices are in a doubtful condition and quotations remain nominally as before, though bids made at full figures are pretty sure to find goods at once forthcoming. The supply has of late increased, and the available assortment is now very fine considering the outlet. Sales of 2,100 Greens, 1,300 Oolongs and 4,300 Japans. The auction sale to-day (Friday) was fairly attended, but there was not much spirit shown and prices ruled rather lower than those at private sale, a result naturally to be expected in the present condition of the market. The Greens did rather the best, the Blacks being thin and undesirable. The prices were as follows: Oolong, 55¢@75¢; Souchong, 75¢; Japan, 73¢; Hyson, 37¢@1 00; Young Hyson, 50¢@1 25; Gunpowder, 58¢@1 25; Imperial, 20¢@1 15, and Twankay, 28¢@32.

orts this week have included 980,834 lbs. of Black per "Caliph," from

Foochow; 435,033 lbs. do. per "Nightingale," from Hong Kong; and 3,381 lbs. of Black and 976,880 lbs. of Green per "Mary Whitridge," from Shanghai.

The following table shows the Imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	4,787,792	7,706,678	3,804,132	15,708,602
1870.....	6,046,623	4,047,235	609,548	10,703,416

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 5,312 pkgs. since January 1, against 10,212 last year.

COFFEE.

A generally quiet state of affairs has prevailed throughout this market, owing more to an absence of supplies, however, than from lack of demand, as buyers, though not particularly anxious, have been willing to operate fairly in desirable goods. Of Brazil's accumulation in first hands continued moderate, under perfect control, and was only to be reached at the most extreme figures, owners appearing to feel no desire whatever to sell and making no show of samples except on direct inquiry. On the other hand jobbers were fully as indifferent, the majority holding fair supplies to meet the light distributive call, and though not disinclined to negotiate on good stock could it be found at a reasonable price, objected most decidedly to handle the poor assortment available, at the rates asked, especially as a large cargo per steamer was momentarily expected. Buyers and sellers have, therefore, remained quietly awaiting further developments, and each seemed to be hopeful of some little advantage. Later advices from Rio Janeiro were also looked for with considerable interest, as they were likely to show the effects of European peace news upon the market at the point of supply. The other seaboard markets have been fairly active. Java has jobbed from second hands to about the usual extent, but the wholesale movements were moderate, owing in the main to small supplies, and the ease with which they were controlled. For West India styles the demand was fair and the market about as active as the moderate offerings would admit of, with the sales showing full values current. Exporters continue on the look out for St. Domingo qualities and the stock is not allowed to accumulate, most of the arrivals being either immediately sold in bond or re-shipped direct to Europe. As we close the entire market is very firm. Sales of 9,819 bags Rio, part to arrive; 2,100 bags Maracaibo; 500 bags Laguayra; 350 bags Savanilla; 1,800 bags St. Domingo, and 300 of the latter shipped direct. Sales at Baltimore, of 12,469 bags Rio; and at Hampton Roads 3,668 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included 2,850 bags of Rio per "Milton," 13,901 do. per "Flamstead," and 5,000 do. per "Talisman." Of other sorts the imports have included 3,002 bags of Maracaibo per "Hedvig," 3,495 do. by the "Laura Pride," 1,780 do. St. Domingo by the "A. L. Putnam," and 6 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Mar. 9, and the imports since January 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Savan.	Gal.	Mobile.	veston.	Total.
In bags.....	10,657	15,600	7,800	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	29,057
Same date 1870.....	35,436	24,400	7,800	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	69,636
Imports.....	142,295	5,550	105,379	69,845	15,670	5,000	.....	330,729
"in 1870.....	115,296	.....	81,465	51,942	10,800	9,045	.....	268,561

Of other sorts the stock at New York Mar. 9, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Phila.	Balti.	N. Ori.	St. L.	Total.
In bags.....	1,300	24,233	20,508	.....	.....	.....	45,841
Same time, 1870.....	3,400	24,400	7,800	1,000	1,000	.....	38,600

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,234 mats.

SUGAR.

On raws the week opened dull and a little slack on all grades, but evidences of an improving tone were soon manifested, which subsequently developed into increased activity and a slight advance in prices on both old and new sugars. Still while taking larger amounts of stock buyers did not operate with activity, were careful in making selections, and generally appeared to move without excitement, the refined article still selling too slowly to warrant the manufacture of large quantities, and the trade distributing only small quantities of raw, though now that the ice has disappeared a better call is hoped for from the river counties. Importers have experienced less trouble from accumulating receipts on pier, and unless stocks were very green and heavy have placed a goodly proportion in store to await a reaction, the commencement of which it is claimed has already set in this week. Advices from the points of production are reported as encouraging for the selling interest, but without decided change in values present or prospective, and the probabilities are that our market for some little time will be subject almost entirely to the simple laws of supply and demand, nothing indicating that either buyers or sellers can bring any other influences to bear. Refined have again been reduced in price, owing to a larger production, an accumulation of stock, and the necessity to realize, but with the prevailing low cost, the probabilities of lighter freight charges to the interior, and quite a number of export orders known to be here, the feeling is somewhat more hopeful for an early improvement in business; indeed at the close prices already commenced to harden on all grades. Sales of raw include 4,356 hds. Cuba, 577 hds. Martinique, 75 hds. Demerara, 100 hds. Porto Rico, 1,064 hds. New Orleans, 1,499 boxes Havana, and 642 hds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Mar. 9, are as follows:

	Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other Brazil.	Manilla, &c.	Melado.
Imports this week.....	3,098	5,054	223	1,113	3,715	11,409
" since Jan. 1.....	44,141	24,412	929	11,890	16,285	111,528
" same time, '70.....	30,241	23,867	1,614	5,711	27,000	68,477

Stock in first hands..... 32,411 34,006 378,374 3,330

Same time 1870..... 75,847 49,646 291,183 657

" 1869..... 14,680 13,611 27,343 465

MOLASSES.

We find no decided change in the general tenor of the market for foreign grades. Holders have continued to offer their stock of old crop at low prices and it has been taken in small lots as wanted by distillers, etc., until the accumulation is now reduced so low as to be likely to cause little or no trouble during the balance of the season unless an attempt to advance the cost is made, to which buyers are not in a frame of mind to submit. The new crop has peddled out on the choice grocery grades to the trade at former full prices, and a few purchases of cargoes have been made by refiners, though the latter class of buyers are not plenty the small amount of work doing and their own importations furnishing a very good supply. In fact, the entire demand from all quarters is simply a matter of immediate necessity and with increasing

stocks importers can gain no advantage for the present. Domestic has been in moderate uncertain demand, and the supply available pretty large with prices mainly in buyers favor though receivers hold out rather stiffly for extreme rates on choice goods, parcels of which are few and far between. Sugar-House Molasses still selling very well for Southern shipment and firmer at 22c in hds and 25c in bbls the latter the favorite. Sales of 575 hds old Cuba, (about 400 to arrive coastwise) 575 hds. Cuba clayed, 950 hds new Cuba Muscovado; 225 hds. Porto Rico; and 1,475 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Mar. 9, were as follows:

	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demerara, hds.	Other hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week.....	4,329	427	23	91	1,007
" since Jan. 1.....	17,410	1,518	1,083	636	33,132
" same time 1870.....	16,130	1,333	2,432	69	16,014
Stock in first hands.....	7,579	626	456	6,000	
" same time '70.....	15,463	776	2,538	2,400	
" same time '69.....	10,412	70	674		

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Molado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar, Hds.	Bags.	Molasses, Hds.
New York.....	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.
Boston.....	41,141 41,825	43,769 34,297	123,013 95,477	20,059 22,744
Philadelphia.....	10,832 4,717	5,406 6,754	27,120 49,598	5,473 5,411
Baltimore.....	11,978 7,783	6,682 6,797	36,350 13,900	4,463 15,117
New Orleans.....	2,883 8,908	9,687 10,388	11,471 12,670	2,134 5,638
Total.....	71,338 68,193	67,593 58,252	203,451 171,645	33,495 50,599

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

In a general way everything appears to be pretty much as last noted, the volume of business proving small and values nominally unchanged. The most liberal stock on hand is of Cassia, and invoices of this can be bought on comparatively easy terms, but for other leading grades dealers talk very firmly, as there is little or nothing here available, and all recent advices indicate few cargoes in transit and small shipments from the point of production. A better European call is also anticipated, and if realized will, in all probability, require most of the supplies offering for several months. Among the jobbers there is a fair general movement, without any great activity; and as a few of the leading dealers control the position prices are firm and uniform.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for Layers is held more firmly than at the date of our last, but business is still confined to jobbing lots for the immediate wants of the city trade. Prunes and Sardines are both quiet, but remain steady at the late advance. Under a pressure to sell, on the other side, Sardines declined to 15c. gold, to arrive. The low prices, however, stimulated a demand, and the market recovered full 1c. gold, the sales for the week footing up about 1,000 cases, mostly quarter boxes, to arrive. Almonds have met with a fair sale, but are not quotably changed. Walnuts are in good request, and the tendency of price is still upward. In other descriptions we do not learn of any important change or transactions.

In Foreign Green Fruits the demand is good, and steady prices rule. The supply has not been very large, but there are a great many vessels due here now, and as fast as they come are sold with as much dispatch as possible. The first arrival was the brig "Ann and Mary," on the 9th about noon, and the cargo of 3,579 boxes Palermo Oranges and 1,381 do. Lemons sold at three o'clock. The largest sale of the season is announced for to-morrow. West India fruit has not been so plenty, and meets with a steady good sale at \$12.13 per barrel for Oranges; \$40.45 per thousand for Baracoa Cocoanuts; \$65 for Carthagens do., and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bunch.

Domestic Dried are very quiet for Apples, and the market may be called a little easier for State Apples, but not actually lower. Southern are rather more steady in value, on account of their cheapness compared with State. Blackberries are steady, but not active. Peaches of all kinds, except inferior pared, are scarce, and in demand at high prices. Old unpared sell quite readily at about 1c. per pound below the nominal price of new. Pitted Cherries, Plums, and Raspberries have all sold freely, and the latter have increased in value. Pea nuts have been actively dealt in, both here and in the growing districts, and prices have advanced with still an upward tendency. Pecans are rather quiet and though firmly held are not higher.

Domestic Green are quiet, caused probably by the large supply and cheapness of Mediterranean Oranges. Prime Apples are steady at \$4.75 to \$5.25 good do., \$4.40 to \$4.50. Cranberries sell at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per crate for fair, and \$3.7 to \$4 for best.

Canned goods are in only moderate demand, and we note no change in quotations for some time past; jobbing about as follows: Tomatoes, 2 lbs., \$1.75, \$1.80 per dozen; 3 lbs., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Peaches, 2 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.30; 3 lbs., \$3.20 to \$4. Corn, Eastern, \$2.75; Baltimore, \$3.50. Lobster, 1 lb., \$2.75; 2 lbs., \$3. Borden's Condensed Milk, 16 oz., \$2.90. Pineapple, 2 lbs., \$3.35; 3 lbs., \$3.25 per dozen; and Peas, 2 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen.

ADVISES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at latest dates (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

Date of sailing, 1870-71.	Name of Vessel.	From.	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Japan. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Oct. 3.....	McGillivray	Amoy.....	580,603	.....	.....	580,603
Nov. 4.....	Lafayette	Hong Kong.....	.....	198,927	.....	198,927
Nov. 7.....	Marathon.....	Shanghai.....	382,281	.....	.....	382,281
Nov. 9.....	Montana.....	Shanghai.....	47,991	732,595	.....	780,586
Nov. 14.....	Epigle.....	Poochow.....	477,747	.....	.....	477,746
Nov. 18.....	Greta.....	Whampoa.....	.....	7,960	4,130	12,090
Nov. 21.....	Belle.....	Amoy.....	224,581	.....	.....	224,581
Nov. 27.....	Horatio.....	Yokohama.....	.....	331,310	331,310	331,310
Nov. 29.....	Argonaut.....	Shanghai.....	.....	604,860	25,835	630,695
Dec. 3.....	Levi Stearns.....	Whampoa.....	12,800	.....	575,466	588,266
Dec. 9.....	Nellie Abbott.....	Shanghai.....	.....	485,583	.....	485,583
Dec. 15.....	Annie Gray.....	.....	.....	696,523	.....	696,523
Dec. 20.....	Levi Stearns.....	Whampoa.....	.....	621,394	.....	621,394
Dec. 24.....	J. Shepard.....	Whampoa.....	66,538	.....	.....	66,538
Dec. 28.....	King Fisher.....	Hong Kong.....	538,000	65,740	.....	593,740
Jan. 6.....	Belted Will.....	Yokohama.....	.....	.....	325,927	325,927
Jan. 15.....	G. T. Ray.....	.....	.....	350,027	350,027	350,027
Total known to be afloat.....			4,137,312	3,264,655	2,621,632	10,023,599
Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Jan. 10, 1870.....			10,109,324	15,470,900	6,969,411	32,739,555
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869.....			11,338,346	12,760,494	5,701,569	29,800,409

Rio Coffee.—Mail dates to February 4th are at hand, which give the following particulars of the market. Total sales for the past fortnight amounted to 65,000 bags, of which 32,800 bags were for the United States. Quotations were unchanged, though a considerable advance was demanded by holders. Stock at date, 75,000 bags. Daily arrivals have averaged about 7,000 bags.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—We have reports by mail, dated Jan. 12, 1871. Coffee in good enquiry; transactions are very limited, as stock of last year's crop are nearly closed, nominal quotation 73¢/35 for the extreme grades. Of the Padang sale of 56,000 piculs, on December 30, it is estimated that 30,000 piculs will be shipped to America. About this year's crop the report is unfavorable, the heavy rains having done much damage, and it is generally believed that the crop will be much smaller than last year.

SUGAR.—There has been a brisk demand; the last month transactions have taken place at 15 75¢/16, and lately 16 50 has been paid, below which nothing is obtainable, owing to last year's crop being nearly exhausted. For delivery, of this year's crop, some 60,000 piculs have been sold at 14 75¢/15, which latter price is still being offered.

Date.	Vessel.	Coffee. (picls.)	Sugar. (picls.)
September 30.....	James Duncan, for Portland.....	136 lbs.	6,977
October 20.....	E. M. Young, for Canada.....	.....	7,530
October 22.....	Clara.....	.....	9,702
November 13.....	Becherdass Ambalass for Boston.....	.....	9,422
November 16.....	Borneo.....	.....	4,100
November 20.....	Navigator.....	.....	13,393
November 20.....	Hazard.....	.....	2,000
November 22.....	Aurelia, for Boston.....	.....	8,000
November 30.....	Astria.....	.....	5,789
December 14.....	Susanah Johanna.....	.....	8,500
December 17.....	Louise.....	1,888	2,984
December 27.....	Bengal.....	329	8,996

Total piculs of 136 pounds..... 2,164 96,387

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, March 4.—Owing to the quietness which prevails in the leading British markets and the declining prices in the United States, the majority of buyers have reduced their offers to 10s. per arroba No. 12 for classes suitable for those quarters; but most planters have continued firm in their former pretensions of 10 1/2¢/10 1/4¢, especially for good strong sugars, and there has accordingly been but little done during the week. The actual demand is almost entirely for crystallized sorts, which are paid at higher figures than those noted above, say, at 10 1/2¢/10 1/4¢. No. 12. Now that peace between France and Germany has been signed, there will very likely be an improving demand for these sugars from the former country. Anticipating this, and with the certainty of a small crop here, holders appear to pay little attention to the adverse cable reports concerning some of the leading foreign markets. The demand closes quiet, at firm prices.

The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 8,500 boxes of all kinds against 5,000 boxes last week.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Hds.
New York.....	2,406	3,504
Porton.....	2,297	.....
Baltimore.....	919	1,091
New Orleans.....	82	214

Total export of the week to all countries..... 29,373 5,229

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Rec'd this week.	To U. S.	Exports since January 1.	Stock at date.
Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
1871.....	60,922 5,348	60,424 21,279	126,839 22,151
1870.....	73,456 5,970	71,483 21,338	240,127 29,312
1869.....	61,742 4,153	106,488 19,065	237,161 22,189

New Orleans Molasses.—The supplies are light, and are now nearly all fermenting. Good Molasses is scarce. The market is bare, or nearly so, of Prime and Choice not fermenting. Poor Molasses is neglected, while good is in request. The receipts on Wednesday and Thursday were mostly sold at 15¢/25¢ per gallon for inferior fermenting; 30¢/40¢ for Good and Prime Fermenting; 50¢/55¢ for prime to strictly prime not fermenting, and 50¢/60¢ for choice. Yesterday the market was dull, without any change in prices.

	Sept. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Sugar.....	hds..... 105,000	61,000
Molasses.....	bbls..... 200,600	125,716
Exports.....	hds..... 21,077	2,345
Molasses.....	bbls..... 86,558	39,501

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Duty paid.	Tea.	Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. l. to finest	65 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair.....	60 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 115	do Sup'r to fine.....	70 @ 75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	50 @ 55	do Ex. l. to finest.....	80 @ 85
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 60	Oolong, Common to fair.....	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	105 @ 130	do Superior to fine.....	65 @ 65
Gunp. & Imp. Com. to fair.....	65 @ 75	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 130
do Sup'r to fine.....	85 @ 110	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair.....	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	115 @ 150	do Sup'r to fine.....	65 @ 80
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	40 @ 45	do Ex. l. to finest.....	90 @ 120
do Sup'r to fine.....	48 @ 52		

	Rio Prime, duty paid.....	Gold.	15 1/2¢/17
do good.....	gold. 15 @ 15 1/2	Maracalbo.....	gold. 14 @ 13 1/2
do fair.....	gold. 14 @ 14 1/2	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 16 1/2
do ordinary.....	gold. 13 @ 13 1/2	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 10 @ 10 1/2
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 18 1/2 @ 20	Jamaica.....	gold. 12 @ 14 1/2
do Brown.....	gold. 20 @ 22 1/2		

	Sugar.
Cuba, Inf. to com. refining.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do fair to good refining.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do prime.....	9 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	9 @ 9 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.....	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do Melado.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do molasses.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 @ 9 1/2
do do do 13 to 15.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Havana, Box, white.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Porto Rico, refining grades.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
do do do grocery grades.....	9 @ 10
Brazil, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Manila, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White Sugars, A.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do B.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do extra C.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Yellow sugars.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Crushed and granulated.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Powdered.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

	Molasses.
New Orleans new.....	55 @ 72
Porto Rico.....	40 @ 60
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 40
Cuba Clayed.....	21 @ 35
Cuba centrifugal.....	20 @ 25
English Islands.....	25 @ 30

	Rice.
Raigoon, dressed, gold in bond.....	8 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Carolina (new).....	8 @ 9

	Spices.
Pepper, in bond..... (gold)	11 1/2 @ 12
do Singapore & Sumatra.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Pimento, Jamaica, (gold).....	8 1/2 @ 9
do in bond.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cloves.....	do 12 1/2 @ 13
do in bond.....	do 7 1/2 @ 8

	Fruits and Nuts.
Brazil Nuts.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Filberts, Sicily.....	10 1/2 @ 11
do Barcelona.....	10 @ 10 1/2
African Peanuts.....	1 75 @ 2
Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Macaroni, Italian.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fire Crack, best No 1 box 25.....	75 @ 80

	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.
Apples, State.....	7 @ 8
do Western.....	10 @ 11
do Southern, common.....	4 @ 5
do prime.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
do sliced.....	8 1/2 @ 10

	Dates.
Smymna.....	12 @ 16
Cherries German.....	8 @ 8

Canton Ginger.....	900	...	Peaches, pared.....	15	23
Almonds, Languedoc.....	22	19	do unpared, grs & hlvz	10	13
do do.....	22	19	Blackberries.....	12	14
do do.....	22	19	Cherries, pitted.....	15	21
do do.....	22	19	Pecan Nuts.....	14	15
do do.....	22	19	Hickory Nuts.....	2	3
do do.....	22	19	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fancy do	2	3
Sardines.....	31	19	do com. to fair do	1	2
Sardines.....	15	19	do do Wil. g'd to best do	2	3

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	Bosom Salts.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Bl-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	3 1/2	3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	11	12 1/2
Borax.....	30	31	Calabra Imitation.....	11	12 1/2
Sai Soda, Cask.....	14	2	Madder.....	11	12 1/2
Sulphur.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	11	12 1/2
Saltpetre.....	8	16	do Manilla.....	80	51 1/2
Copperas.....	14	16	do do.....	19	19
Camphor in bbls.....	20	75	do do Large sizes.....	19	19
Castile Soap.....	11	12 1/2	Sisal.....	19	19

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 10, 1871.

There has been some improvement in the jobbing trade during the week, the number of buyers in the market having been largely increased, while the Spring-like weather has had the effect to stimulate a more liberal distribution of all seasonable fabrics. Buyers do not seem disposed to purchase large lots; the trade thus far has not been sufficient to break jobbers' stocks, hence the demand from this class of buyers for goods to replenish their assortments remains very light. The Spring season has never before opened so late as in the present instance, the current trade being no heavier than has usually been experienced about the middle of February. Still, the fact exists that dealers throughout the country hold very small stocks of goods, and as consumers generally appear to be in a sufficiently prosperous condition to enable them to make purchases of at least average amounts of goods, it is believed by dealers that there will yet be an active trade done, and that the aggregate business of the season will be very satisfactory. The grain-growing sections of the West and Southwest are in an easy financial condition, and the demand from dealers in those localities promises to be large. In the South, money is tight, and the sales to the exclusively cotton-growing districts will naturally be small.

Collections are coming in freely from nearly all sections, and we hear of but few points where dealers are asking an extension of time. The retail trade has scarcely opened, even in the large cities, excepting at the South. From all we can learn, however, the prospects are favorable for a fair season, the low prices at which goods are selling being calculated to stimulate an active traffic.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been but little change in the general features of the market since our last report. Trade in brown and bleached cottons continues good, especially with jobbers, while agents are well sold up on all prominent makes of standard qualities. Colored cottons are improving, but the trade lacks spirit, and is usually backward. Denims of the best makes are in short supply in first hands, and other goods are not held in larger amounts than are usual at this season of the year. Corset Jeans have met active sale throughout the week to manufacturers and distributors at full prices. Prints have been steadier at the decline, but are moving with little, if any, more freedom than at the time of our last report. There seems to be little probability of a further decline, however, the stock being firmly held by agents, while jobbers have agreed not to break prices. On other lines the market is firm and unchanged, but there is thought to be a lack of stability on many lines of both brown and bleached goods.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is a good trade doing in fine and medium grade fancy cassimeres, in first hands, both clothiers and distributors being liberal purchasers, though the bulk of the sales are to the latter. Low grade cassimeres are not very active, but meet fair sales for this season of the year. Stocks of all grades are light, and the amount carried over into next season will be smaller than for any previous season for many years. The demand for faced goods is not quite so active as at the time of our last report, but these fabrics are still moving in considerable amounts, and the stocks held by the agents for the principal mills is unusually small. The jobbing trade in woollens remains small, but is said to be improving slightly. Shawls of popular marks sell freely, but the demand lacks spirit in consequence of jobbers holding good stocks, the demand from retailers not having been sufficient as yet to break their original assortments and necessitate second purchases.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Importers have not done so large a trade as during last week, but the business has been very satisfactory, and more activity is looked for as soon as the jobbing trade picks up. Dress fabrics in medium and low-priced styles are in good request, and are held at steady prices. Thin fabrics are meeting

moderate sale to the Southern trade, while the demand from other sections is mainly for more effects, plaid poplins and orleans, and similar fabrics suited to the earlier trade. Laces and white goods are selling more freely, and the season's business in these goods will, it is thought, be much more active than was that of the spring season last year. Woollens are in good demand, light blue cloths being especially active and scarce. The silk trade is improving as the demand from consumers increases, and the movements are good, as compared with other fabrics. The demand is chiefly for low and medium priced fancies, though high priced goods are in fair request.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1871, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestic.	Dry Goods.	Domestic.	Dry Goods.
Total for the week.....	pkgs. 213	Val. \$30,382	pkgs. 12	Val. \$3,733
Since January 1, 1871.....	3,103	326,913	388	31,427
Same time 1870.....	2,147	279,986	570	150,384
" " 1869.....	2,345	360,060	437	184,658
" " 1868.....	2,417	184,273	793	302,153
" " 1867.....	894	111,748	.....	477
" " 1866.....	3	.....	.....	43
" " 1865.....	13,314	.....	.....	11,302

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair demand, without important feature, and and prices are well sustained. We annex quotations: Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2, do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 36 11, do B 36 11 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 1/2, Boott O 34 10 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 38 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10 1/2, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 36 11, 11 1/2 Laconia O 39, 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 11, do E 36 12, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, do E 40 14, Newmarket A 36 11, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4 37 1/2, Pepperell E fine 36 13, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12 1/2, Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS continue moderately active at fairly firm quotations. We quote: Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 18, Bartlett 36 14 1/2, do 38 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 1/2, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boott B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 11, do R 28 9, Clarke 36 17 1/2, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 15-16, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 14 1/2, Masonville 36 15 1/2, Newmarket C 36 12 1/2, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 18 1/2, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 38, do 9-4 47, do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 38 11, do 42 15 1/2, do 6-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are quiet but firm at 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 on hand and 6 1/2 6 1/2 for future deliveries.

PRINTS are steadier at the recently reduced quotations, and are moving well as compared with other fabrics. We quote as follows: American 10 1/2, Albion solid 11, Allens 11, do pinks 11 1/2, purple 11 1/2, Arnold 8 1/2, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 10 1/2 21 1/2, London mourning 10, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 10 1/2, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 13 1/2, do W fancy 12 1/2, Oriental 10 1/2, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 11 1/2, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

PRINTED LAWS AND PERCALES are fairly active at the annexed quotations: Pacific Company's laws are quoted by agents at 14c for fancy, 15 for chocolate and white, 15 for black and white, and 15 for plain and colors; do. organdies 15, do. percales 22 1/2 each for fancy and shirting; Manchester printed laws, 14; do. do. piques 13 1/2.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22 1/2, do 50 24, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 18, Mech's No. A 129.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbia heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis A XA 22 1/2, do BB 30, Corset JEANS.—Amoskeag 11 1/2, Androscoggin —, Bates 9. Everetts 13 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 1/2, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$30 00, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Ontario A \$35 40 00, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 12 1/2, Appleton 12 1/2, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 1/2, Pacific 12 1/2, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12 1/2.

STRIPES.—Albany 7 1/2, Algodon 16 1/2, American 11 1/2 21 1/2, Amoskeag 19 1/2 20, Hamilton 19 1/2 20, Haymaker 18 1/2 14, Sheridan A 10 1/2, do G 129, Uncasville A 12 1/2 18, Whittenton A A 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 13 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 23 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Glyde, 11 1/2; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 13; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 15; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22 1/2, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42 1/2 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 1/2 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 70 for 3 fr., \$1 80 for 4 fr., and \$1 90 for 5 fr.